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What National Service Means

Speeches of Premier Borden, R. B. Bennett and Dr. M. Clark

As the subject of National Service is a matter of vital importance and the people are being called upon now to sign the cards which have been sent out by the Director of National Service the Pioneer, through the courtesy of the Calgary Herald, is publishing the most important parts of the Speeches of Sir Robert Borden, Premier, R. B. Bennett, M. P. and Director of National Service, and Dr. M. Clark, M.P. for the Red Deer constituency, given at Calgary last week, so that our readers may have a better idea of why they are asked to fill out these cards.—Editor.

Sir Robert Borden

Sir Robert Borden, who was received with loud cheering, expressed his appreciation of the privilege of having the opportunity of addressing two great audiences in a city which had shown such splendid promise of development since his last visit in 1902. The population then, said Sir Robert, could not have been more than that represented by the two great gatherings that it has been his pleasure of addressing that night. But splendid as had been that development, they all believed that it is only the promise of greater things to come.

"I have come here," said Sir Robert, "for the purpose of speaking on the subject of national service, but apart from that I would indeed deem it my duty in coming into the great provinces of Canada, west of the Great Lakes, to express the appreciation, the gratitude and admiration of all of us in Eastern Canada for the splendid response that has been made in these western provinces ever since the call came in August of 1914.

Transcends Destiny

"I know you realize, as all the people of this Dominion realize, as the men who are overseas specially realize, that the cause we have in hand touches not only the future of this Dominion and Empire of which it forms a part, that it transcends even the interests and destiny of our own Empire, great as it is, but it extends the liberty, democracy and civilization of humanity of the world itself.

"For that reason the people of Canada have taken their part, and our Empire has taken its part in this struggle, and I know that the spirit which prompted our people in August, 1914, is as firm today as it was at the outbreak of this war, that the purpose of our people is today what it was then, not to fight for a truce, for inconclusive peace, but to make the Allied cause thoroughly and absolutely triumphant.

"We have had some talk of peace," said the premier. "We have been hearing a lot about it during the last few months. We are a peace-loving people; we are not thinking of war; we were not thinking of aggression; and the heart and soul and conscience of the people typifies those of the Empire themselves. But no people are more ready to fight in a great cause such as this than the people of Canada; they have shown this in the past and they will show that this is their mind to the end," a remark which was greeted with loud applause.

The Canadian Spirit

"Abraham Lincoln—who in June, 1864, when the war which had torn his country almost in twain, was still raging, remarked: 'We accepted this war for an object—a worthy object—and the war will not end until that object is attained, and before God I hope it never will end until that object is attained.' And I can say," said Sir Robert, "that however Canada desires peace we hope this war will never end until the Allied cause has been made so absolutely and thoroughly triumphant that it will prevent a repetition of the struggle in the years to come." (Applause.)

Example of Co-operation

"I am proud to see that the co-operation between the government of Canada and the United Kingdom

A National Call for Information!

THIS CARD MUST BE FILLED IN AND PROMPTLY RETURNED BY ALL MALES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 65 INCLUSIVE.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

1. What is your full name?		2. How old are you?	
3. Where do you live? Province.....		4. In what country were you born?	
4. Name of city, town, village or Post Office.....		5. In what country was your father born?	
Street.....		6. In what country was your mother born?	
7. How much time have you lost in last 12 months from sickness?		8. Were you born a British subject?	
11. Have you full use of your arms?		9. If not, are you naturalized?	
12. Of your legs?		13. Of your sight?	
14. Of your hearing?		15. Which are you—married, single or a widower?	
17. What are you working at for a living?		16. How many persons besides yourself do you support?	
18. When do you work for?			
19. Have you a trade or profession?		20. If so, what?	
21. Are you working now?		22. If not, why?	
23. Would you be willing to change your present work for other necessary work at the same pay during the war?			
24. Are you willing, if your railway fare is paid, to leave where you now live, and go to some other place in Canada to do such work?			

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN THIS CARD ARE ON THE OTHER SIDE. IT ASKS 24 QUESTIONS. COUNT YOUR ANSWERS.

Write your Answers on the Card which you will shortly receive and Return Promptly. It is Obligatory!

throughout the whole of the Empire. The indescribable atrocities which have been committed for the purpose of intimidating the civil population of France and Belgium have been proclaimed to the world. In France, although upon a smaller scale, the same infamy has been perpetrated. Upon the coasts of Great Britain women and children have been murdered by shells or by the bombs of Zeppelins.

"The world never understood what the French character was until it was tested in this war. The spirit of France is not only unconquered but absolutely unconquerable, and never was that spirit and efficiency better shown than in the defence of Verdun.

Merely a Pawn

"But in France every citizen's ideal is that of service to the state, and that is the spirit that concerns us. We have a great dominion, with marvelous resources. Where would we stand in the years to come if the Allied nations were defeated or even if an inconclusive peace were brought about? What would Canada be but the pawn for Germany to consider the best disposal of? It is our destiny and the destiny of the whole Empire that is at stake. Therefore the ideal of national service as it presents itself to the citizens of France, of our homeland beyond the seas, is the ideal which presents itself to us if we are to do our duty in this struggle."

All Our Power Needed

"We in Canada will not be doing our share until we throw the whole power and resources of our country into this struggle," said Sir Robert. "We must utilize our population to the best advantage, so that we may divert our human energy into a national service that will work for war or for peace. I am appealing to you for the application of that human energy in order that each community of this Dominion can give the best possible service to the state." The nation, the premier said, was merely a series of units and each unit should realize its individual responsibility. Every person there present was a unit in the state and was called upon to render whatever service he or she could. The government of the nation included a number of lesser governments, those of the provinces and municipalities. Each had its own particular duties to perform, and the individual owed a duty to each of them and they in turn owed a duty to the individual citizen. "You have your rights in the state, but you also have your duties; you cannot have these rights unless you have the duties," the premier said.

After the War Problems

"The questions which the director of national service will put to you will enable him and the executive to obtain answers that will tend to better information regarding the re-

construction of our national life." Sir Robert, and went on to refer to the problems that would confront Canada at the conclusion of hostilities. They would have to provide for 200,000 men who were now engaged in the production of munitions. In the readjustment after the war employment would have to be found for these men. They would have from 300,000 to 500,000 men back from the front, some of whom would not be able to follow their ordinary occupations. There was another great after-the-war problem that would have to be taken care of, that was the problem of immigration. He believed there would be very heavy immigration to Canada after the war, with the big developments that that would entail.

"In this great country we have only touched the fringe of our natural resources at the present time, and one great thing that is needed is increased population—in the eastern provinces as well as in the west," he declared. He was convinced that there would be a big flow of population into Canada in years to come, and it would be a splendid thing if by the answers the people would give to the national director's questions the government would be able to get a better grasp of what was necessary to meet the situations that would arise. "We cannot do this alone," he said. "The federal, provincial and municipal governments all combined cannot do it. We must have the active sympathy and co-operation of the Canadian people themselves. You must aid by putting your own shoulders to the wheel and help in making the national survey of our Dominion."

Praises R. B. Bennett

The premier at this stage paid a high tribute to Mr. Bennett for his work on behalf of national service. Mr. Bennett, he said, had shown himself in that work to be "most wonderfully earnest and indefatigable." Mr. Bennett, Sir Robert said, "has asked the people of this country to consecrate the first week of the coming year to national service, and I hope during that week that the answers will flow in from all parts of Canada giving the information the government desires. The executive will then know the work that each man is best fitted for, and if you do that work you will be making the year 1917 a year of victory for all the allied nations."

Canada's Munition Work

Referring to the progress of the war, Sir Robert said the offensive on the Somme had only given the Germans a taste of what they would learn when the full power and energy of the British Empire was thrown into the struggle. The speaker praised the work of Great Britain's regular army in the early days of the war. The wonder was, he said, that it was not crushed by the power of the German forces arrayed against it. It was through the gallant stand of this lit-

Co-operation and Organization of Human Energy the Objects

tle army that the victory for which the Germans hoped had slipped their grasp forever. "We may have been slow in preparation, but the preparation of the Briton is thorough," said Sir Robert. In the early fighting the German guns fired ten shells for every one fired by the British, but in the Somme offensive the British fired ten for every one fired by the Germans. It was a source of pride to Canadians to know that in the production of shells this country was now taking a leading place, Canada's munitions work at the present time was equal to anything that was being done in any part of the Empire.

Another thing that should not be forgotten was that they had to maintain the financial state of the country. That was absolutely essential if Canada was to carry on her part in the war. The public services would have to be maintained and they would have to provide for pensions. Sir Robert spoke of his visit to the Ogden Home during the afternoon and of how pleased he was at what he had seen there.

Summing up the purpose of the national service movement, the premier made an eloquent appeal to his audience for support and co-operation. "Mr. Bennett's proposals," he said, "look to the organization of the human energy of the country. It is for that reason I am here tonight—to endorse the proposals. I will go back to Eastern Canada taking with me a splendid inspiration from all that I have seen in the west." He asked them if they realized what it meant to the future of Canada and of the Empire that men from Canada, from the motherland, from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa should have been fighting side by side in the great cause, should have been in hospitals together, and all with a splendid comradeship. It meant for all of them a wider vision, and would have a splendid effect on the future of the Empire and each of its units. These men realized what the power of the British navy meant to all of them—that it was the British navy that had made the highway across the ocean safe. They would see to it that provision was made for the future safety of that highway. Those men, the premier said, would see to it that the security and safety of the British Empire was made absolutely sure for all time to come, and that its unity and power would be assured as it never was before.

Sir Robert in concluding alluded to the German peace proposals. While they did truly desire and pray for peace and for the end of the war in which they had sacrificed so much, they were prepared to continue their sacrifices rather than that there should be an inconclusive peace. "We are not fighting for a truce but for a permanent peace," he declared amid great cheering, "and until the time comes that we can have that peace there is no sacrifice that will be too great for the people of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

Dr. Michael Clark

Dr. Michael Clark, M.P. of Red Deer, who spoke after the premier, started off by saying that he had often followed Sir Robert Borden before, but it was generally from the other side of the house. The British Empire was at war, he proceeded, and from the time the first shot was fired he had never wavered from the conviction that he must strain a point if necessary in favor of the government and unity of the country. A similar stand had been taken by the British Liberals, and recently a splendid example of it had been given by Mr. Asquith. They all had for their first object the winning of the war, and for that reason he was there that night to support the national service movement. He would continue to hold towards the government of the day an attitude of watchfulness, but he was pleased to be able to support

(Continued on last page)

Quicker-Easier More Comfortable

Are you taking advantage of ALL the modern methods of saving time and trouble? Are you up-to-date in your shaving as well as in your work? Are you using a

Gillette Safety Razor

In its own way the Gillette is as quick, efficient and convenient as your milk, your binder or your telephone. It compares with other razors as these modern inventions

compare with the things they have replaced.

Without honing, stropping or fussing, the Gillette will give you the easiest and most comfortable shave you ever enjoyed, in five minutes or less! It makes shaving an every-day pleasure instead of an irksome twice-a-week job.

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\$5 and \$6—Combination Sets \$6.50 up.

You can buy them at Hardware, Drug, Jewelry, Men's Wear and General Stores.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited

Office and Factory:
Gillette Building,
MONTREAL.

Waste in England

At home the government has to practice economy and enforce it. Its reduced rate of expenditure on the army is, as we have said, a good sign of good management, but we hear many examples of the wasteful use made of men who have been added to the vast numbers of people who muddle away their time doing nothing save sign an occasional form. The railways cut down trains for business men and maintain those used by ladies bent on shopping and matinees. There is still an enormous amount of wasted energy and wasted money going into the wrong things. —London Economist.

CHILBLAINS

Hotly and Quickly Cured with
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
DOUGLAS & Co., Prop'rs. Nanaimo, Ont.

She: When we are married I will never see you coming home at 2 in the morning, will I?
He: Not if you are a heavy sleeper, dear.

Help for Asthma.—Neglect gives asthma a great advantage. The trouble, once it has secured a foothold, fastens its grip on the bronchial passages tenaciously. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is daily curing cases of asthma of long standing. Years of suffering, however, might have been prevented had the remedy been used when the trouble was in its first stages. Do not neglect asthma, but use this preparation at once.

Hatching Eggs in China

The Chinese in the neighborhood of Amoy have a curious way of hatching hens' and ducks' eggs. The breeder roasts a quantity of unhusked rice, and when it is lukewarm spreads a three-inch layer of it in a wooden tub, and places about one hundred eggs thereon; then he spreads another layer of rice over the eggs. Each tub has six layers of rice and five layers of eggs, so that there are five hundred eggs in each tub. Once every twenty-four hours the eggs are taken out and the rice reheated. When the eggs are again put into the rice, those that formed the bottom layer are placed on top. The chicks and ducklings hatch in from twenty to thirty days. —Youth's Companion.

HARD WORKING WOMEN

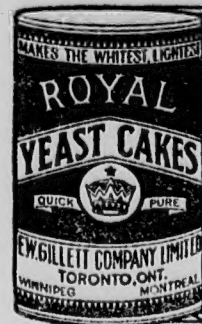
Will Find New Strength Through
the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

It is useless to tell a hard working woman to take the easy and not to worry. Every woman at the head of a home, every girl in offices, shops and factories is subjected to more or less worry. These cannot be avoided, but it is the duty of every woman and every girl to save her strength as much as possible, and to build up her system to meet unusual demands. Her more health depends upon it. To guard against a breakdown in health the blood must be kept rich, red and pure. To keep the blood in this condition nothing can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They strengthen the nerves, restore the appetite, bring the glow of health to pallid cheeks, and renewed energy to listless people. Women cannot always rest when they should, but they can keep up their strength and keep away disease by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. N. E. Tompsett, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "For several years I suffered terribly from nervous debility and was scarcely able to do a thing. During that time I consulted several doctors, and many medicines without getting any help, and I began to think that I would never get better. One day I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised and thought I would try them. After taking four boxes I was much better, but I continued using the pills for several months when I was again in the best of health. When I began taking the pills I weighed only 100 pounds. While under their use with my renewed health I now weigh 140. I recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to everyone whom I know to be ailing." You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

She (tearfully): Henry, our engagement is at an end, and I wish to return to you everything you have ever given me.
He (cheerfully): Thanks, Blanche! You may begin at once with the kisses!
They are married now.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

In far-away Fiji the natives are engaged doing their bit to bring about the collapse of the Teutonic power on the battlefield. Many native women are engaged in preserving fruit for the New Zealand troops. A number of Fijians have been selected for some kind of special work in one of the islands, so as to relieve white men for services in Europe.



ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.
MADE IN CANADA

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WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Following Family Traditions

A Democratic Princess Who Did Not
Mind a Little Task

Evidently English Princesses are still accustomed to doing little things for themselves without feeling that they lose prestige thereby, for Princess Patricia, as she rose from luncheon recently, pushed back her own chair, and, of course, quite unconsciously brought back to the minds of those who saw the little act that the story told of her aunt, the Princess Royal, who found the verbiage of the German Court very irksome when, as the wife of Crown Prince Frederick, she fell under their yoke. Happening to want some chairs moved into her nursery one day, she carried them herself. Later, when called to account for such an astounding forgetfulness of Royal dignity, the Princess replied that she had often seen her mother move chairs, and what the Queen of England did she thought could safely be done by a mere German Princess.

Tactful Sergeant

At a party one evening a very pretty young girl said to him: "Oh, Mr. Sergeant, I saw your latest painting and kissed it because it was so much like you."

"And did it kiss you in return?" asked the artist gravely.
"Why, no, of course not!" was the astonished reply.

"Then," said Mr. Sergeant, smilingly, "it was not like me."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Coal Enough

According to the International Geological Congress, there is coal enough yet unmined to last the world nearly six thousand years at the present rate of consumption. There is a reserve of unmined coal estimated at 7,398,561,000,000 tons. This does not of course take note of the coal deposits in the Antarctic and Arctic polar regions, which are possibly very large.

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Wise Prescription You Can Have Filled
and Use at Home

LONDON.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by

following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Valmas Drug Co., Store 5, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Western Offices - Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by sending us samples and obtaining our advice as to best destination before shipping your grain, particularly barley, oats and rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED Established 1857

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.

RELIABLE GRAIN MERCHANTS

470 Grain Exchange

WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.

Write for market information.

MINNEAPOLIS WINNIPEG DULUTH

HOME AND MOTHER

Words that express the tenderest sentiments of the human heart. Mother is the most beautiful word in the language. When we think of the worries of childhood, the sleepless nights and the anxious moments that mother endured to bring us to manhood and womanhood, shouldn't we give greater thought to the comforts of father and mother when travelling from home.

We, as hotel-keepers, in the interest of the future prosperity of our investment, are compelled to give considerable thought to the creature comforts of all our guests.

And if you feel like giving father or mother a trip at any time, advise them, when they are in Toronto, to stay at the

WALKER HOUSE

The House of Plenty
FRONT AND YORK STREETS

HOTEL CARLS-RITE

The House of Comfort
FRONT AND SIMCOE STREETS

Both our hotels enjoy reputations second to none for comfort, cleanliness, a healthy moral atmosphere, and rates that are extremely reasonable.—American or European Plan.
WRIGHT & CARROLL, Proprietors, Toronto's Famous Hotels, TORONTO, ONT. (Both former Westerners)

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL

TORONTO

American Plan—\$3.50 and up; \$4.00 with bath

ONE of the largest and most comfortable hotels in the Dominion, strictly first-class. The Queen's is well known, 400 rooms, 120 en suite, with bath; long distance telephone in every room; elegantly furnished throughout; cuisine and service of the highest order of excellence. Is within easy reach of railway station, theatre and shopping districts. Hotel coaches meet all trains.

McGAW & WINNETT

British Plantation Rubber Is Saving Canada Millions

Low Prices of Rubbers and Overshoes
Due to Britain's Control of Situation

Here in Canada many of us have fallen into the truly Anglo-Saxon habit of considering the "Mother of Parliaments" slow and a bit behind the times. The present price of rubber, when its cause is revealed, affords one of the many proofs that such an opinion is away off the mark.

Thanks to great rubber plantations established, in the face of criticism and ridicule, many years before in her tropical dominions, Great Britain at the outbreak of war held a firm and tightening grip on the world's supply of raw rubber—a grip reinforced by her dominating navy. From 60% in 1914, the production of these plantations has grown this year to 75% of the whole world's output, leaving only about half the requirements of the United States alone to come from all other sources.

The result has been that the needs of the Allies, enormous though they are, have been plentifully supplied, while Germany has been reduced to registered mails and the "Deutschland" in desperate attempts to mitigate her rubber famine. Neutrals have been allowed all the rubber they want, at prices actually lower than before the war, so long as they prevent any of it from reaching the enemy, while Canada and other parts of the Empire have an abundant supply at equally favorable Government regulated prices.

In this foresight and generosity of the British Government lies the reason why rubber alone, of all the great staples, has not gone up in price—why rubber boots, rubbers and overshoes are as inexpensive as ever, while leather shoes are costing several dollars a pair more. Wearing rubbers or overshoes through this winter to protect these expensive shoes, or rubber farm shoes to replace them, is more than practical thrift—it is grateful patriotism, for in thus saving leather we make it easier for the Government to secure the absolutely necessary supplies of this alarmingly scarce material for our soldiers.

Both Thrift and Patriotism Point to Rubbers!

UNDERGROUND VILLAGES IN FRANCE USED BY HUNS IN CAVE WARFARE

IMMENSE NAVIGABLE CANAL IS ALSO UTILIZED

Caves Which Were Dug During the Religious Wars in France
Centuries Ago Are Now Occupied by the German Armies,
And Constitute a New Line of Defence

While the cave warfare, which has been adopted by the Germans as their latest style of defensive tactics, is being greatly facilitated at the southern extremity of the Franco-British offensive by the existence of caves dug by the Huguenots, it is being even more facilitated at the northern extremity of the "big push" by the existence of the entire underground villages.

The caves, cellars and vaults dug by the Huguenots in the province of Santerre, both for refuge and for concealing their valuables, date back to the religious wars which were waged in France several centuries ago. The subterranean villages in the northern part of Picardy are of a more antique origin and go back to feudal times.

As a rule, they are dug into solid rock, and the French general staff has reason to believe that their existence was not only long ago known to Germans, but long ago counted on by the German general staff as a definite means for clinging on to the soil of France.

There is every reason to believe that the series of underground villages in Picardy is to be utilized by the Germans in constituting a new line of defence against the Franco-British drive that has pushed them entirely out of their three line trench defenses which they had regarded as untakable.

By a combination of circumstances, the immense navigable canal which was being dug in the northern part of France when the war began, and which was to have been one of France's greatest inland waterways, skirts on the west and constitutes an additional asset to the Germans for their new line of defense. This canal, starting from

Peronne, where it was to connect up with the Somme canal already in existence, traverses the northern half of the pathway of the allies' offensive, cutting the Bapaume-Cambrai road near Hovincourt.

At the moment war was declared this canal was practically completed and ready to have the water turned in. At the foot of Mount Saint Quentin, the French have reached the banks of this canal, and it has been ascertained that the Germans are utilizing the big ditch for their own line of defenses. This does not constitute a serious fact for the French general staff, as it is in possession of all the details of the canal's construction.

What it does regret, however, is that its occupation by the Germans unquestionably will force its complete destruction by the allies' heavy artillery and the years of time and millions of francs spent in its construction will be wiped out.

Along the line of this canal also are to be found the underground villages of feudal times, which are being organized by the Germans with machine guns for a final resistance. One of the most famous of these subterranean villages is at Hermies, on the bank of the canal. The village is dug in the solid rock, and consists of 115 chambers with about 800 alcoves. The entrance to this village is under the tower of the church, and its fortification by the Germans will, of course, entail the destruction of the church edifice by the allied artillery. Other underground villages are to be found in the valley of the Escaut, traversed also by the canal, and at Ypres. Getting the Germans out of these subterranean villages is not considered a serious problem by the French general staff.

The Edison of the Trenches

French Electrician Is Given Croix de Guerre for Successful Invention

A young French soldier has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre because he rigged dictaphones on the edge of a German trench near Fort Tannoy in the Verdun theatre of war, by which he was able to warn his fellows of a number of gas attacks in time for preparation against them.

Out of odds and ends of the debris of war he fashioned the first dictaphone, the case of which was an empty "75" shell. Under cover of night he placed this in the barbed wire entanglements of a first-line German trench, running a wire back to his first-line trench, a ground connection carrying the "return" current. It worked, and then he made other dictaphones until he had an effective system of effectual espionage on a considerable length of German trench.

This same Frenchman, suffering with his fellow soldiers from the strain of not knowing until forty-eight or seventy-two hours later how

things were going on in the rest of the long battle line, rigged up a crude wireless station by means of which he caught the daily communique from the Eiffel Tower, and distributed it to the other soldiers about him.

George Kenneth End, in the November issue of The Popular Science Monthly, paints a graphic word picture of the effectiveness of the apparatus, which he saw working.

"This young Edison of the Trenches," he writes, "is the leader of a group of expert electricians assigned to one of the most difficult and dangerous jobs on the front. The laying of wires from the 'listening stations' to the switchboards further back of the lines, the wiring of underground mines so as to afford illumination for the soldier toilers under the earth, and the constant vigilance over the wires, which at any moment might be cut by exploding shells, is his job."

"There goes another married man," said the girl at the candy counter.

"How do you know?" asked the cashier.

"He used to buy a three-pound box of candy twice a week, and now he buys half a pound once a month."

BRITAIN'S FORESIGHT SAVES WORLD FROM BIG RISE IN COST OF RUBBER

Financing and Fostering of Rubber Plantations in Her Colonies
Now Proving a Boon to the Consumer in Keeping
Prices Down

When the British Government some years ago began to take an active interest in fostering the rubber industry, and finally succeeded in practically cornering the rubber market, it is far from probable that the wisdom shown in this connection was properly appreciated at the inception of the movement. Subsequent events show quite clearly that had not this been done, rubber, in common with almost every commodity, would have greatly increased in price, instead of which it is obtainable today at not only pre-war prices, but in some cases below the prices obtaining some time ago.

In 1893 Brazil was producing practically all of the world's supply of rubber. With commendable foresight Great Britain realized the coming importance of rubber products, and about that time took an interest in the establishment of plantations in her tropical colonies, so that when the motor industry and allied manufactures brought about a sharp demand for the product, Great Britain was prepared to meet the conditions. Today it is estimated that over 75 per cent. of the world's supply of crude rubber is controlled by British interests.

While in 1910 the total production of rubber was about 70,500 tons, with the price at \$3 a pound, the estimated amount of crude rubber used in 1916 was approximately 202,000 tons, with the price between 60 and 70

cents a pound, or just about half the price asked at the commencement of the war.

The public in general, perhaps unfamiliar with the conditions, may not properly realize the benefit that is derived from this state of affairs. Leather has advanced in price steadily since the opening of the war, until the hide is worth today as much as was paid for the whole animal not so long ago. By the aid of Government control, the individual is able to purchase rubbers or overshoes, or even motor tires at the same old price, or even cheaper than some time ago. It is stated that Great Britain has recently given a single order for two million pairs of hip-length rubber boots for the soldiers. This order required the use of fourteen million pounds of rubber and other materials, yet we do not hear of any advance in price "on account of the war."

Rubber appears to be rapidly superseding leather in footwear, owing to the difference in price, and in winter weather a great saving can be effected by the substitution. While the cost of certain chemicals and fabrics used in the manufacture of rubber footwear, and the higher prices paid for labor may have some effect on the price of the manufactured article, the indications are that, leather being so expensive, rubbers and rubber overshoes will be more than ever popular this year.

Helping the Russians

Captured Bohemians Volunteer to Help Russia in Munition Factories

According to the Bohemian National Alliance, the Bohemian soldiers captured by the Russians are helping the Russians in the munition factories and in the field. "Bohemia," says the report, "is the seat of the Austrian iron industry, and among the multitudes of captured Bohemians were thousands of machinists and other mechanics. Among the officers were numerous highly-trained engineers and chemists, graduates of the famous polytechnics of Prague and Brno. These men joyfully volunteered to work in Russia's newly established munition works, so that now fully 50,000 of them are engaged in the production of armaments and other war material to be used against the hated German forces. But the Bohemians did more than that. There is today in the process of formation a full army corps to consist of Bohemians and Slovaks; one brigade is complete in numbers and equipment and it won't be many weeks before 50,000 men, former wearers of Austrian uniforms, will take the field under Russian standards."

Brings Great Gold

Tales from Alaska

A Young Swedish Explorer Tells of Riches Found in the Arctic Circle

Bringing a tale of a land where gold is more plentiful than it is in Alaska, Christin Leden, a young Swedish explorer, has returned to New York after three years spent in the Arctic. As evidence of the truth of his story, he has a harpoon head hammered out of gold by the natives of a camp since wiped out by disease. He has also several specimens of gold-bearing quartz brought to him by Eskimos who dared many dangers in order to get them. Leden said he had visited a land where the ground was so full of oil that in the warm months the smell of it filled the air.

Mr. Leden's explorations carried him over thousands of miles, in the country northwest of Hudson Bay. He went alone, and lived and traveled with the natives. His outfit was shipped by boat to Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay, which was the starting point of his travels.

Just where the gold and oil are Mr. Leden will not say. The place where the gold is to be found he did not visit, because to have done so, he said, would have meant another two years in the far north. The territory was described to him by some Eskimos, who told him of a great hill that had been so split that the different strata were uncovered. Here the reddish yellow metal could be seen. Mr. Leden persuaded some of those journeying north to search out the place.

Via Hudson Bay

By Autumn, 1917

Newfoundlanders Expect Wheat to Be Shipped Thus by That Date

The belief that the export of wheat from Western Canada to Europe, by way of Hudson Bay, may be begun in the autumn of 1917, was expressed by officers of the Newfoundland sealing steamer Nascopic, which has just returned from her last trip of the season to Port Nelson.

They said that the construction of a railway from Winnipeg to Port Nelson and the building of shipping terminals at that point warranted the expectation that the start of the use of the new port would be made before the close of navigation next autumn.

Striking Cures in

Canadian Hospitals

Mental Suggestion Restores Speech, Hearing and Taste to Soldier

Lieut. Col. Charles Starr, of Toronto, who has had charge of orthopedic work in Canada, is now at the Canadian Special Hospital, Ramsgate, England, preparing for setting up in England several similar institutions.

Col. Robert Jones, director of the military orthopedic work in Great Britain, is establishing hospitals similar to the Canadian Hospital at Ramsgate, all over Britain.

Canada has thus led the way in one of the most successful medical enterprises of the war.

Among recent striking cures at Ramsgate is Corporal Hogan, a former employee of the Grand Trunk, who had been twice wounded at Ypres. He was buried alive during the Somme operations, whilst following the tanks, and when rescued he had lost his speech, hearing and taste.

After ten minutes' treatment, through mental suggestion at Ramsgate, his deafness and dumbness had vanished, and he has since recovered the sense of taste.

Another man, named Villeneuve, was struck blind by a star shell, and went fourteen months from hospital to hospital fruitlessly. Eventually he reached Ramsgate, where special treatment restored his sight, and he is now on active service again in France.

BRITAIN'S WEALTH IN HEROES IS ONE OF REVELATIONS OF THE WAR

READINESS OF SACRIFICE FOR A GREAT PURPOSE

Giving Up All for the Future of Humanity and for a Victory that Will Free the World from the Menace of Military Despotism That Is Now Threatened

Mr. Lloyd George spoke recently to a number of members of parliament of "the great discovery of the war"—the revelation of Britain's wealth in heroes of every class—and of war's lesson for the coming days of peace—sacrifice and devotion for the common good.

The Secretary for War was at home, in Downing street, receiving a portrait of his daughter, Miss Owen Lloyd George (in Welsh costume), painted by Mr. Ellis Roberts. The picture had been presented by the Welsh artist to the Welsh Division, and was afterwards bought by a number of ladies for presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George, the cost—about \$2,320—going to provide comforts for the troops at the front.

Miss Violet Douglas-Pennant, daughter of Lord Penrhyn, made the presentation on behalf of the subscribers. She spoke of the David that would make an end of the Goliath of Prussian militarism, and help to remake Europe on happier lines.

Returning thanks for the beautiful portrait on behalf of Mrs. Lloyd George and himself, the War Minister said that, beautiful as the portrait itself was, more beautiful was the patriotic impulse that prompted the distinguished artist to consecrate it to the help of our gallant troops and the kindly and gracious thoughts that prompted so many of his friends to present it to his wife and to himself.

I can assure you, he continued, that we are deeply touched by the kind thought. These are trying, anxious, terrible times, and public men who are in the least entrusted with affairs need all the sympathy, support and encouragement that friends can give them. It is an hourly, daily, constant wear of responsibility of the most terrible and ghastly kind, and I think I am speaking the feeling of all the men with whom I am associated in this great task when I say that there are moments when we feel as if we would like to flee to the remotest and most unexplored islands in the Southern Seas, and stay there until the time of healing comes.

I appreciate the gift, and I appreciate the time at which you have chosen to make it. It is a gift for the benefit of a very gallant division in the field. There are so many heroes in this conflict that it is almost impossible in dispatches to enumerate them. There are so many deeds of valor, and the endurance of these gallant men at the front. They have given courage a new meaning, they have given it a new standard, a new rating. It means something more than it ever meant before. We never understood the word until the story of this war burst upon us. We never knew, not that amongst us we had a man here and a man there who had a heart of gold and was capable of daring and enterprise, who had valor firing his soul, but that we had thousands, myriads, of them spread all over the land, in the highest and in the humblest homes.

That is the revelation of this war. A treasure, an inexhaustible treasure, hidden in the heart of the humblest man—of patriotism, consecration, courage, devotion, exalted attachment to ideals, and readiness of sacrifice for a great purpose. We never knew this. It gives a new pride in humanity, and a new pride in the land that has produced so many myriads of heroes. We had thought these qualities were qualities of the great, of the select; but they are all great, they are all select. It is a nation of heroes; we never knew we were capable of such great things; and I agree with the very timely word uttered by Miss Pennant that, if we can do such things in war, we can also do them in peace.

Peace has its sacrifices. Peace demands valor, peace demands devotion; and it will be an unutterable insanity if the lesson which this war has taught us of the possibilities of our people in unity, in sacrifice for a common end, in devotion to the cause of a common humanity, and of our common country, should be lost, when the flag has been brought back triumphant from the field of labor and of toil.

I do not think I ought to sit down without mentioning the gallant division to which the subscriptions for this beautiful portrait are to be given. They have done their task nobly. Wales has good reason to be proud of them. They are registered in the history of a country that has produced many valiant deeds in the past. The capture of the Mametz Wood was one of the finest achievements in this war.

Just before I came into the room the secretary showed me the list of subscribers. I was delighted to see there old political friends; I was equally glad to see there old political foes. There were the names of some of my old friends of the Welsh Parliamentary party, and there were some who are not within hand-shaking distance.

Before the war—before the deluge—I was something perhaps of a party politician. Since the war I have

given no thought to party politics. I have had but one purpose.

We must emerge triumphant out of this conflict, or better not emerge at all. It is not merely that the honor of our native land is at stake; for it is. It is that the future of humanity is trembling in the balance. It is that knowledge that has led these gallant boys—to whom, through this portrait, we are sending some message of comfort—to leave their homes and face the terrors of the battlefield. It is for that that many of them have laid down their lives; and having done all, we must see that reward for their sacrifices shall be found in a victory that will free humanity from the menace of a despotism which has been like a dark cloud hanging over us for generations.

Indians are Doing Their

Bit in the Great War

About 1,200 Are in Ranks of Canadian Expeditionary Force

That about 1,200 full-blooded Indians have enlisted for overseas service since the war commenced, that one at least has received the Military Medal for bravery, that the various reserves have contributed upwards of \$6,000 toward various patriotic funds and that altogether the Indian population has evinced a gratifying spirit of loyalty are the most interesting features of the annual report of the Indian department just published. It is also interesting to note that the Indian population has increased from 103,531 in 1915 to 105,561 in 1916.

It is stated by the report that nearly one-half of the total strength of the 14th Battalion (Haldimand Rifles) has been recruited from the reserves of Eastern Ontario. There are 65 Indian members of the 52nd Ontario, commonly known as the "Bull Moose Battalion"; the Bruce Battalion has 65 Indians from Cape Croker reserve, where the total population between 21 and 65 is only 108. Eighty Indians were recruited from remote regions of the Hudson Bay.

In all, about 1,200 Indians have enlisted. They are distributed by provinces as follows: Ontario, 802; Quebec, 101; Manitoba, 80; Saskatchewan, 57; Prince Edward Island, 24; British Columbia, 17; Nova Scotia, 14; New Brunswick, 12; Alberta, 9, and Yukon, 2.

Of this number eight are commissioned officers, as follows: Capt. Geo. Smith, 4th Battalion; Capt. Ormond Picard, 12th Battalion; Capt. Charles Smith, 114th Battalion; Lieut. Cameron D. Brant, 4th Battalion (killed at Ypres); Lieutenants Milton Martin, James D. Moses, John R. Steacey and C. A. Cooke, of the 114th Battalion.

A notable demonstration of the traditional loyalty of a distinguished Indian family was the death in action at Langemark of Lieut. Brant, who was a great-grandson of the famous Capt. Joseph Brant, who rendered such valuable service to the British cause in 1776. Two other lineal descendants of the great chief, Capt. Albert W. L. Crain, 4th Battalion, and Pte. Nathan Monture, were severely injured at Ypres.

Private Belanger, an Indian of the 52nd Battalion, has won the high honor of the Military Medal for bravery. His brother was severely wounded.

New Consul for Japan

Considers Trade Openings Good Between Canada and His Country

The new Japanese consul, Yasuhiro Numano, has arrived in Ottawa. He replaces Dr. Yada, who has gone to fill a diplomatic position for his country in New York.

Mr. Numano predicts that there will be closer trade relations between Japan and Canada. The Japanese have been filled with admiration at the magnificent fight Canada has made. The fact that there is a Japanese detachment in the Canadian army was referred to. Japan is anxious to secure Canadian commodities such as fish, minerals, pulp wood and wheat. Japan in return has textiles, toys, silk goods and other commodities much needed in Canada.

High prices will reign for 15 years is the opinion formed by the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association at Memphis, Tenn. Professor Sprague of Harvard University, said that in the two past years have been crowded the advances in prices of material and finished products which normally would have taken 10 to 15 years for realization. Hence his fear that prices would first attain a higher figure and remain there for the period hinted at.

The British Government has appropriated \$25,000,000 to aid disabled soldiers in restarting life at various crafts, which will be taught them at central points in the kingdom.

Scientific Research

The Application of Science to Industry Necessary for Best Results

Modern industry, to be successful, must be based on scientific research. In Canada, practically no attention has been paid to the advantages of scientific research, and many business men fail to appreciate its commercial advantages. Since the war, however, several of the largest corporations in Canada have taken up this work in their own interests. It is natural that some will be unwilling to disclose the results of their investigations, but to achieve the greatest success, such as Germany obtained before the war, there must be complete co-operation amongst all manufacturers and the government so as to eliminate overlapping of effort and work for the benefit of the common good.

In 1915, Great Britain appointed an Advisory Council for the three-fold purpose of instituting scientific researches, establishing or developing institutions for the scientific researches, establishing or developing institutions for the scientific study of industrial problems, and for the institution of research, student-ships and fellowships. A recent report published by this committee points out that the Government had already embarked upon an organized scheme for the scientific support of British trade and industries as early as 1900, when the National Physical Laboratory was established with the assistance of a Treasury grant. This institution was established to bring scientific knowledge to bear practically upon every-day industrial and commercial life. This initial step in the right direction was followed by grants to such bodies as the Engineering Standards Committee, the Imperial Institute, and, more recently, the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

It is intended that the Advisory Council shall form a permanent organization to promote industrial and scientific research throughout the kingdom, and organize the weapons of industry just as the Government has already organized the weapons of warfare. The Council will undertake a campaign of education to impress on manufacturers the benefits to be derived from scientific research.

To secure the closer co-operation of manufacturers, but not overlooking the great importance of pure science in solving the practical problems of industry, the Council will attack first purely industrial problems, the practical bearing of which can be appreciated by all.—W. J. D., in Conservation.

Oldest Stone Image

Ancient Relic Discovered Recently in Japan

An ancient and ownerless edifice standing in a village called Shikishima, in Shiki district, Nara prefecture, has been found to contain a number of rare artistic treasures in the shape of antique Buddhist images, says the Herald of Asia. The discovery of these rarities, one of which is believed to be the oldest of the kind in Japan, is due to Mr. Sekino, doctor of engineering; Mr. Matano, chief of the Imperial Museum at Tokyo, and Mr. Niino, of the Nara Art Gallery. They are of the opinion that the tottering edifice is none other than a temple called the Sekiji, which was built in the Nara period (710-794 A.D.). The stone image, the centre figure, as it were, of the edifice, represents the Yakushi Buddha and is four feet in height, more than three feet in breadth and three-fifths to seven-tenths of a foot in thickness. It was probably made some 2,100 years ago, in the era of Hakuho, and is the oldest stone image in Japan, says a report from a Nichi-Nichi correspondent. The head man of the district is now trying to have it included among the national treasures. There are also in the edifice a wooden image of the Buddha and several other figures of antique appearance.

Women Policemen

Scarcity of Able-Bodied Men in London May Mean Appointment of Women to Police Force

After women bus conductors "bobbies"! This development is confidently looked for, should the war show signs of being prolonged to a fourth year.

The demand for able-bodied men will be universal, and as there are fifteen thousand constables in the Metropolis, that is submitted as the final argument that will persuade the authorities to train women to take the place of the stalwart fellows who are the sentinels of the city's order.

Already one woman in one of the suburban districts has been acting with great acceptance to the people as a policeman. Another will follow her example, and much will depend upon their ability to do general point duty if the experiment is extended. In the provinces women policemen are being appointed every day.

The woman who is already commissioned says that the work is not so arduous as she expected. "The fact is we are greatly helped by the spirit of chivalry that is in the air towards women. The prisoners whom I have taken in charge have only required a gentle touch on the arm, as a rule, and they have said, 'All right, miss, it is a pleasure to accompany a lady like you. But, I say, don't put it in too hard for me before the break!'"

Saluting the Quarter-Deck

Ancient Naval Custom Which Is Rigidly Adhered To

One of the first things taught the naval recruit before he goes on board his ship is that he must "salute the quarter deck" when passing on to it when on board, and that he must salute at the gangway as he passes on board his ship at any time, whether from a boat or direct from the shore.

This is an ancient custom and is carried out by every officer and man whether he be the commander-in-chief in his own flagship or the ship cook's youngest boy assistant.

It survives from the time when a statue of the Blessed Virgin—or a Crucifix—was in prominence near the quarter deck of every ship when the sailors "uncovered" their heads as they passed. Civilians and soldiers when passing on board should perform the same ceremony.

The naval salute is different to that used in the army, the upper arm is not raised at right angles to the body, but to an angle of about 45 degrees from the perpendicular, while the palm of the hand instead of being turned to the front is kept turned towards the face, the forefinger nearly touching the peak of the cap in line with the eyebrow. As in the army the "off hand" is used for saluting.

The "able-bodied seaman" (or A.B.) is equivalent in rank to the private in the army, and is expected to salute all officers (naval and military) in uniform, the same remarks apply to the sister service, and all soldiers should salute naval officers when in uniform.

Russia to Enjoy Era of Progress

American Writer Is Surprised at the Evidence of Wealth Found

When an American who has never been in Russia before goes to Petrograd, Moscow and the cities of which he has heard, and then travels on to a score of others, fine modern and metropolitan places whose names he hardly remembers, he is almost certain to begin wondering how we in this country came to have so much grotesque general information about Russia. The empire is now right within the doorstep of what in time will work out to be an enormous upward movement in industry, commerce and wealth, and a more universal diffusion of education and culture, but it is evident that much more of all this than we knew was already in existence.

You see anything but a benighted, backward people. The streets of Petrograd are as up-to-date as the streets of Chicago. There are shops, and stores, and office buildings. The men are as much in a hurry, the people are as well dressed (although with a touch of difference) and just as good natured; there are crowds and life, there is no lack of comfort, and you feel pretty much at home.

It is very much the same on a journey through other parts of European Russia. The railroads are well built and well equipped, better constructed on the average than the railroads of the United States, as far as they go, but not anywhere near extensive enough to serve Russia even now. The cities you find are all modern and busy, even to those away down in the regions bordering the Black Sea and the Caspian.

The traveller sees also much finer agricultural development than he has preconceived. There are rich fields of grain where they obtain higher yields per acre than our own farmers obtain. There are meadows of hay that a man from our Mississippi Valley would know the value of. We have known in this country of Russia's extensive production of cereals for the market of the world; nevertheless the American visitor is apt to express surprise at seeing for himself what some of the Russian agricultural country really is.

It is not an undeveloped country. The fact is that Russia has been making rapid preparation for an advance on every line of development for several years. It is a country that has laid the foundation for an adequate exploitation of enormous resources and is now at the point for going into large-scale organization of industry. Russia exceeds the United States in the amount and breadth of natural resources.

It has vast resources of iron, coal, copper and the rarer industrial and precious metals; and the agricultural possibilities include the production, at present, of enough cotton—cotton of excellent manufacturing quality—to supply half the consumption of Russia's 170,000,000 people.

Even if the war had not brought the fair prospect of the fulfilment of Russia's long-fostered ambition for an outlet for its commodities through the Bosphorus, Russia was ready for the modernization of huge enterprises and the establishing of new ones.—Samuel McRoberts in The American.

They Knew

Her: "Would your father and mother object if they knew I had kissed you?"

She: "They never have."—London Answers.

"Who invented this squad drill?" "Some silly blighter called Numbers, of course."—London Opinion.

France Gives Proofs Of German Cruelty

Mistreatment of French Prisoners Is Described in Report

The case of the French Government against Germany in regard to the alleged mistreatment of French prisoners of war is set out in detail in a volume of one hundred pages which has just been issued and which will be distributed abroad. The book sums up reports of the Spanish Embassy in Berlin, of delegates from the International Red Cross Society who visited German prison camps, of doctors and nurses who were interned in these camps, and of testimony given under oath by crippled soldiers who have returned to France. The volume includes photographs received from private sources and sketches from German illustrated papers.

The French Government contends that the following accusations have been proved: Theft from French prisoners; killing of wounded prisoners; execution without formality of civilians arrested on the pretext of sniping; transportation of prisoners in foul cattle cars with healthy, sick and wounded crowded together indiscriminately without food or medicine; insults and violence to prisoners by German soldiers on their arrival in Germany; attacks upon French prisoners by women at Eriut with knives, sickles and scythes, tolerated by the escort; spitting upon and whipping of prisoners by civilians; kicking of prisoners by young German recruits as they filed through Torgau; great ravages in nearly all prison camps by tuberculosis developed by neglect of most elementary hygienic precautions; spread of typhus among British and French prisoners by mixing them with infected Russians; general prevalence of rheumatism in all prison camps as the result of dampness; enforced labor of prisoners of war on military works such as trench digging, manufacture of arms and munitions; insufficient food, shelter and clothing.

Photographs of German camps are offered to show the prisoners in mid-winter with only tents or dugouts for shelter. It is charged that during the first winter in Germany large numbers of prisoners were obliged to dig themselves into the ground for shelter or to construct mud huts, and the Spanish Ambassador is quoted in support of this accusation. It is admitted that some improvements on these conditions have been made in certain camps.

In regard to the question of nourishment, French surgeons and nurses who have returned to France after periods of captivity in Germany report that the insufficiency of food, coupled with other privations, has resulted in the spread of tuberculosis and other diseases such as erysipelas, scarlatina and gastritis. The latter sicknesses are reported to be very frequent in the camps of interned civilians, and particularly among children.

Crippled soldiers returning to France from the camps of Langensalz, Cassel-Viederwehren and Wittenberg report that Russian prisoners carrying typhus contagion were scattered through these camps, starting an epidemic.

The section of the book which deals with the enforced labor of the prisoners of war charges that 1,500 French prisoners were forced to work in the Krupp Works at Essen. Several thousand, it is also asserted, were sent to Courland province in Russia, where they were employed in building strategic railroads. In some munition factories Frenchmen were compelled to work, it is alleged, from 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening.

German Espionage

German Spies Are Betrayed By a Woman

A powerful sensation has been produced in Holland by the unearthing of a cleverly organized system of German espionage in that country. For many months past it has been a cause of perplexity that the movements of neutral ships leaving Rotterdam were speedily made known to German patrols, and that so many in consequence have either been torpedoed or captured.

The mainspring of the system has now been located. A German named Dirkwager, who was formerly British Consul at Maasuis, has been trapped handing out information to another man, also a German, called Hansen. This Hansen was able to convey the route of many ships to the enemy of the Allies.

The success that attended their destructive treachery multiplied, and they were compelled to add to their confederates, among whom was a woman, who, while trying to obtain information one day at Rotterdam about the passenger list of a steamer, the Batavier, aroused suspicion. She was shadowed immediately, and the lair of the nest of spies was eventually discovered.

The result has been that the ramifications of the system have been traced, and show that from one end of the country to the other Dirkwager and his spies have been in constant communication with the Germans night and day for many months.

Jersey men who win decorations for bravery in the field are each to receive from their fellow islanders a gold watch, suitably inscribed, and a parchment commemorating the occasion. The first recipient is Seaman W. Beauchamp, D.C.M.

A Hero From the Far North

How a Canadian Officer Gave His Life in Capturing a German Machine Gun

I heard today, too, from certain Canadians who have been in recent fighting, the tale of one of their officers, who was off in the far Northwest when the war broke out, and he came by canoe and on foot 500 miles to join the Expeditionary Force. He went through all the fighting that his division has seen, and rose gradually through the successive non-commissioned ranks till he got his commission. A German machine-gun in a certain post was holding up his men, and he crawled up until quite close to it, and then went for it single-handed. When his men came on, they found his body lying across the gun and the gun's crew dead around him.—London Times War Correspondence.

It Has Been Worse

Prices of Flour and Other Necessities Have Been Higher

With the advance of high-grade flour to \$10 per barrel, we are told that flour has risen to "the highest price since the Civil War." It has really reached a higher price than it brought during the Civil War, for the high rate which then prevailed was expressed in terms of paper money, and at one time during the war a dollar in gold was worth \$2.85 in paper. In terms of gold, the highest price attained by flour during the Civil War was \$4.90 a barrel. We are, therefore, now paying in gold twice the price for flour that was paid in the Civil War. The present price neither of flour, wheat nor cotton is a record price. In 1795 flour sold at \$12 per barrel, and in 1796 at \$16. A hundred years ago, in 1817, it was \$14.75 a barrel. Wheat is now at \$1.83 per bushel, December delivery, but in 1854 wheat brought \$2.21 per bushel, in 1855 \$2.43, in 1866 \$2.09, in 1869 \$2.05, gold. In the meantime, wages are very much higher than they were in either one of the years named. There have been many periods in which the prices of the necessities of life, relatively to wages, were much greater than they are now.—Boston Transcript.

Cooking Vegetables

Valuable Ingredients Lost Through Wrong Methods

While boiling vegetables the nutrients soluble in water may be dissolved out and lost. The nutrients liable to be lost include protein compounds, mineral constituents, and sugars. The Minnesota and Connecticut Experiment Stations have conducted interesting experiments in connection with this subject. The first experiments were made with potatoes, which were boiled under different conditions, and the loss determined. When the potatoes were peeled and soaked for several hours before boiling, the loss amounted to 52 per cent. of the total nitrogenous matter and 38 per cent. of the mineral substance; when the potatoes were peeled and put into cold water, which was then brought to the boiling point as soon as possible, the loss amounted to about 16 per cent. of the nitrogenous matter or protein and 19 per cent. of the mineral matter; potatoes peeled and placed at once into boiling water lost only about 8 per cent. of the nitrogenous matter, although the loss of mineral matter was about the same as in the preceding case; when, however, potatoes were cooked with the skins on, there was but a trifling loss of matter, either nitrogenous or mineral. In the baking of potatoes there is practically no loss other than the very little which may escape in the moisture given off.

To obtain the highest food value, potatoes should not be peeled. When peeled, there is least loss by putting directly into hot water and boiling quickly. Even then the loss is considerable. When potatoes are peeled and soaked in cold water, the loss is very great.

It has also been found that considerable losses occur in the boiling of other vegetables such as carrots, beets and parsnips. The loss in the mineral matter is serious, as vegetables furnish mineral materials from which teeth and bone are formed. Vegetables should be boiled in large pieces and in as small a quantity of water as possible.

To prevent the serious loss which occurs when the water in which vegetables have been boiled is thrown out, the water should be boiled down and used in the making of the sauces which are to be served with the vegetables.—F.C.N.

No Extra Charge

A colored auntie was taking her first ride on a fast train when it jumped the track and plunged headlong into the ditch. After the crash "auntie" picked herself up and began munching a chicken wing she had brought along for sustenance. The conductor hurried up to ascertain the damage.

"Were you hurt in the smashup?" he asked excitedly.

"Law no!" she replied in astonishment. "Wuz there a smashup? I to't dese yere combustifications went right along wif de ticket."—Argonaut.

Dyspeptic Old Lady: What ought I to take for an acid rising?

Flip Drug Clerk: An acid drop, madam.

Experience Preventing Casualties in the War

British Army Learns That It Is Not Necessary to Become Marks

In modern warfare the question of casualties is the foremost problem of the rival commanders-in-chief. But all losses in an engagement must be weighed relatively, and there are as many standards as there are armies. The battle of the Marne, one of the decisive battles of all times, set a high standard in casualties. Before the present war, which has made all past conflicts pygmean in comparison, losses were viewed in an entirely different light.

During the fiercest of the Somme fighting the casualties in one week undoubtedly exceeded the total losses in the entire Franco-Prussian war, but the Allies considered the price they paid for their gains reasonable. Against their losses they balanced their territorial gains, their capture of prisoners, guns and ammunition, and German casualties. On the other hand, Crown Prince Rupprecht had to seek satisfaction in the thought that the Allies' casualties exceeded his own.

If the Allies had decided to push right on to the Bapaume-Peronne road in the first three weeks of the Somme offensive they probably could have done so. Nothing would have pleased the general staff of the German army more than to have Sir Douglas Haig and General Foch try it. The cost of the success would have been enormous compared even with present standards.

In August there was much bloody fighting at Highwood. The British wanted it and the Germans considered it worth a great many of their soldiers' lives. Undoubtedly more British than Germans died there, but General Haig got it at a price which was not unreasonable, considered in relation to its importance.

Thiepval was a fortress of immense strength. It represented the acme of German engineering skill, and was valued as the British value Gibraltar. If the British had fought on in the first days of the offensive until it was in their hands their casualty list would have been out of all proportions to Thiepval's value to them, but when they took it on September 26 it cost them fewer men than it did to carry Montauban in July. For every three casualties in the carrying of Thiepval in September, they took two German prisoners.

Suppose the German prisoners had been smaller than the Allies'—say at the ratio of 3 1-2 to 6 1-2, which even the German claims would not exceed, the advantage is still with the Allies, considered relatively to the importance of their present position over their line on July 1.

When the British army began the Somme offensive it had guns and ammunition behind it, but it lacked one thing, and that was experience. It was green, compared with the German and French armies; it was well trained, confident and courageous, but it needed experience.

British casualties ran high at the start—higher than those of the French, who were doing brilliant work on the right. The French had thoroughly mastered the art of advancing just fast enough not to run into their own barrage, and not too slow to lose momentum; they used any cover the ground afforded.

No longer do the young graduates of St. Cyr go into battle needing to make marks of themselves for snipers to show they are brave and gallant leaders. The green British army learned rapidly, and as they grew wiser in experience their casualties decreased.

With the Canadians on the left, the Australians in the centre and the famous British guard on the right, last month they knew exactly how far they were to advance, and what was equally as important, just where they were to stop.

From the start of the war Germany had a tremendous advantage in that she had practically supreme control of the military activities of the Central Powers. It can be truthfully said that now there is the same co-operation among the military and general staffs of the allied nations.

Some often express surprise that the Allies do not advance faster. They ask why, if the Allies are so much stronger than the enemy, they do not throw in enough men to push right through. The answer is the gains would not offset the losses.

Canada Imports

Butter and Cheese

Huge Increases Shown in Ottawa Trade Department Figures

At least one reason for the extremely high prices of Canadian butter and cheese is contained in an announcement by the Trade and Commerce Department, giving statistics of the registered imports of the United Kingdom for the months of August, 1915 and 1916. The increase is very heavy.

In the former month imports of butter were 1,421 cwt., and in the latter 23,150 cwt. The comparative figures for cheese were 188,928 and 265,251 cwt.

Eggs increased from 72,747 to 82,710 great hundreds. A "great hundred" is 120.

"Henford is a pacifist, isn't he?"

"Rabid! Why, he wouldn't let his wife have cartridge paper on their dining-room wall."—Boston Transcript.

Improvement Of Game Laws

Prohibition of the Sale of Game By Several Provinces

That the trend of game protective legislation throughout Canada is distinctly toward restricting, and ultimately prohibiting the operations of market hunters, is clearly manifested by recent amendments to the game laws of Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In Ontario the sale of water-fowl and of quail, partridge, woodcock and snipe is prohibited until the autumn of 1917. Manitoba and Saskatchewan have gone much farther and the effect of their present laws is to prohibit the open sale of practically all game in any season of the year.

The market hunter is the recognized guerrilla of destruction with regard to wild life, and the traffic in dead game is responsible for at least three-quarters of the slaughter that has reduced the game birds of North America to a mere remnant of their former abundance. Nearly all the provinces of Canada have placed restrictions upon the market gunner, by prohibiting the sale of game entirely, or during certain seasons. Unfortunately, in most instances, such laws have been enacted only as an extreme resort to protect depleted species from virtual extinction. In view of the disastrous and inevitable results of allowing the market hunter to carry on his destructive occupation, the logical procedure is to anticipate and prevent the result by prohibiting market gunning before it has succeeded in reducing our splendid resources of wild life to the verge of extinction.

Two Kinds of Peace

Peace Talk in Germany and in Great Britain

During the past month or two there has been a great deal of talk about peace in high quarters in England as well as in Germany. But between the things that have been said in England and the things that have been said in Germany there is a sharp contrast in two essential respects. In the first place, what the German statesmen's thoughts are centred upon is the possibility of bringing the war to an end by coming to terms with their enemies in one way or another without fighting the war out to the bitter end; whereas the men at the head of affairs in England—Asquith, Lloyd George, Grey—are absolutely unbending in their resolution to entertain no proposals of peace except such as would be predicated on the decisive defeat of Germany. And secondly, the German preoccupation is wholly with the question of the ending of this war, and has no concern with the prevention of future wars except in so far as this may be implied in the demanding of terms of peace which shall leave Germany's mighty state, fully capable of defending itself against aggression, whereas in utterance after utterance of the leading English statesmen the idea is put forward of establishing a new regime, under which, through some form of international co-operation, a repetition of the stupendous calamity that has befallen the world will be made impossible.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Ready to Fight at Any Time

Holland Is Determined to Protect Her Neutrality

The Dutch government is ready to go to war at any moment to protect Holland's neutrality. Dutch officials admit it.

Holland is not tempting fate, though. Her diplomats and influential newspapers are doing their best to keep her from any combination of circumstances that might force her to side with one belligerent or the other in the war.

Dutch officials candidly admit they will fight England or any unneutral act against or upon Dutch soil, and that the same thing goes for Germany. Holland will fight her for the same reasons and just as quickly.

Holland is devoting as much time, material and energy to the upbuilding of her army as she is to the development of her navy.

Today it is the Queen who is the "woman of the hour," and the real leader of the government of Holland. Every morning at 6.30 she is at her desk and she works all day. She attends every ministerial council and she is said to have written the clearest parts of many of Holland's protest notes to both Great Britain and Germany.

Holland, as is well known, is building a great many submarines. A few days ago a new one was launched and the Queen went out in it for half an hour, travelling part of the time under water. The Queen observes strict neutrality in her own household. Her husband, Prince Henry, was a German prince from Mecklenburg, so there is naturally some feeling among pro-ally Dutch about this. His loyalty to Holland is not questioned, but in order not to have him suspected in any way he is told none of the secrets of state. He is made chief of the Red Cross, so he can have something to do, but in this work he is subject to the orders of General Schneider, chief of the General staff.

A Bushel of Wheat

An Explanation of How the Increase in Value Is Brought About

I am a bushel of wheat. I was born in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, in the year of grace, 1916. In the process of reaching maturity I spent many sunny, showery or windy days, and nights sometimes cool, sometimes cold. I was harvested and thrashed by a farmer, assisted by soldiers, and subsequently transported and stored in a great elevator at Fort William. At a later date I was shot through a steel tube with a quantity of wheat like myself into the steel hold of a vessel and transported through cool waterways to Montreal, where I was again transferred through another elevator to a larger steamer, and ultimately delivered into store at Liverpool. I remember it being said while we performed this journey that there was the danger of being torpedoed and sunk, but our protection seems to have been ample, as we safely reached port.

My next experience was that of being ground through rolls and sifted and carried and sifted through a vast scheme of machinery until I was finally shot in a new form, the most beautiful swan-like flour, into a bag and carried thence to the baker's and turned into loaves of snow-white bread with shiny brown crusts. A shop-keeper next handed me over to a woman, who said her husband and two sons had gone to the war, and that the sole means of support of herself and five young children was the allowance made to her by the Government. Prior to the war she said she had enjoyed with her family moderate comfort, as her husband had a tidy little business and her sons were well employed. She lamented the fact that I cost so much, and could not understand why this should be so when there seemed to be plenty of wheat and other food to supply the wants of all. I could have told her, as I will now tell you, why I am sold so dear to this poor woman.

The cause dates back several months, practically to the time when the plants upon which I subsequently saw light were just beginning to show above the broad, pleasant prairie land. A price was put upon me even then. This price was but slightly higher than \$1 per bushel delivered at Fort William in the month of October. My owner, the farmer, sold me through a grain broker to a grain merchant for \$1.08 per bushel. The farmer received this price, less the broker's charge of one cent per bushel. Now I began to have an active experience. The grain dealers sold me to a cattleman at \$1.12; the cattleman to a druggist at \$1.15. The druggist sold me to a doctor at \$1.20, and I passed back and forth between a variety of owners (who did not know each other) through an intermediary called a broker, who received each time I was transferred one-eighth of a cent for the transfer.

I have been owned in the last three months, in addition to the owners mentioned above, by country storekeepers, coal merchants, elevator clerks, bank clerks, one builder, three German Jews from Minneapolis or Chicago, seven Americans of doubtful national origin, two Canadian railway men, and several men who did not seem to have any occupation at all. In all this period of ownership I have increased in value from the original \$1.08 to my value of the price paid by the merchant who shipped me to the English miller, in the neighborhood of \$1.85 per bushel, in store Fort William.

What has caused this increase in my value of 80 per cent? First, one man said it was green bugs in Kansas. Later another man said I should be dearer because there was not enough rain. Then I was to be dear because there was not enough sunshine. At a later date another man said that black rust was appearing in Manitoba, but the most frequently mentioned cause for my advancing value was the fact that a great war was being fought and I would be needed to help to feed the population in one or more of the allied States. There was another reason also given for my improved value, and this was the absence of rain in Argentina. I cannot but think, in spite of the many reasons urged to increase my value, that if there were no war (and no people to feed under the pressure of war) I would not be worth within 50 cents per bushel of my present value. Of course, I am innocent of any complicity in this great scheme of price raising. I am merely a bushel of wheat and will perform the same function, to sustain human life, regardless of cost, but I cannot help thinking that I have had too many masters, considering the important functions which I have to perform, and that there must be something wrong in marketing me when I am allowed to change hands so often and be so often the property of people who do not make a business of sending me to market and ultimately to the consumer.

I feel the importance of my mission in helping to win the war, but I am satisfied that many of my temporary owners must have lost sight of my peculiar duties, and, for that matter, of their own duty, when they were pushing me back and forward and putting a new price upon my services every time I changed hands.—Montreal Gazette.

"I'm running this!" asserted Mr. Henpeck, starting the water for his morning bath.

Huge Dimensions Of Captured Zeppelin

Compared in Size to a Modern Ocean Liner

A correspondent who paid a visit to the super-Zeppelin brought to earth in England on Sept. 23 writes: "We had, of course, all seen photographs of the fallen Zeppelin, but no camera picture can ever convey an adequate idea of the monster that was lying helpless, but to all intents and purposes intact, in these Essex fields. One thing struck the whole of our party, namely, surprise at the huge dimensions of the airship, and a sense of wonder that it could possibly have come down in the condition in which it is to be found today. Although bent and twisted, the trellis aluminum frame shows quite clearly the general lines of the ship. After penetrating into the interior of the frame it seemed like standing in the centre of a huge aluminum liner and looking up from the keel plate to the deck. What impressed everyone next to the dimensions of the airship was the extraordinary lightness of the structure, and we were surprised to find that a length of the trellis framework of ten or twelve feet could be raised and held quite easily with the little finger. The Zeppelin is proved to be 'L33,' one of the largest in the German service, built lately. The gondolas number four, containing six Mercedes engines, each of 240 horse-power, working 1,600 revolutions to the minute. One gondola contains three engines, the remaining three each carrying one engine. There are five propellers. It has been estimated that she carried some two thousand gallons of petrol in her various tanks, and that her colossal envelope was filled with two million feet of gas. While being escorted around the airship, in the centre of which experts were still working and measuring, we were shown the 'cat walk,' a narrow, scorched platform giving access to various parts of the ship, and the apparatus for dropping bombs. She is fitted with sixty bomb droppers. Right forward is to be seen the captain's cabin, with three control wheels, while in close proximity is the wireless room, enclosed in a casing of cotton wool to ensure as much silence as possible.

Lying on one side of the Zeppelin itself was a small cane or basket coracle, the use of which is not quite clear. It may have been intended for use in case of descent on the water or for lowering men for the purpose of observation. An officer informed me that everything of any practical value is intact, and that we have all the information requisite to construct a replica if necessary. The length of the ship is 680 feet, and her total weight, with her crew of twenty-two officers and men, about fifty tons. She is supposed to have occupied a year in building, and to have cost anything between a quarter and half a million sterling. She carries seven or eight guns, including five ordinary Maxims, the remainder being somewhat heavier."

In order to prevent people in England from making away with the wreckage, the following new regulation has been made under the Defence of the Realm Act:

"If any person, having found any bomb or projectile, or any fragment thereof, or any document, map, or other article whatsoever which he has reasonable grounds for believing or suspecting to have been discharged, dropped, or lost from, or to have been carried in or to have formed part of any aircraft or vessel of the enemy, or to have formed part of the equipment or personal effects of any member of the crew of such aircraft or vessel, without lawful authority or excuse neglects forthwith, after finding the same, or, in the case of any such article which was found before October 3rd, 1916, as soon as may be after that date, to communicate the fact to a military post or to a police constable in the neighborhood, or on being so required, neglects to send or deliver the same to the competent naval or military authority or some person authorized by him for the purpose, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations."

"Where any such article is found at the place where the aircraft in question or the wreck thereof descended, no person shall, without lawful excuse, displace, remove, or otherwise interfere with such article, and, if any person does so, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations."

Organize to Annihilation

If we consider that there are ten of us allies; that each wants something from Germany after the war; that Germany still thinks she has won; and that the things which we want are still for a large part in German holding, we shall learn to disabuse our minds of the idea that the end is near. We must think, and act, and organize as though Germany meant to go on "to the last breath of horse and man," and above all else must we organize our man-power, and count nothing accomplished until our superiority of numbers in the field is absolutely annihilating.—London Times.

Mrs. Owens: I wonder if the doctor's wife meant anything personal just now.

Owens: What did she say?

Mrs. Owens: She said we might at least pay them a visit. — Chicago Herald.

During the War

Prohibition a Necessity During Stress of War Times

"Thousands of Britain's bravest and best have been maimed and mangled and slaughtered by cruel storms of gas and shell and liquid fire, because away back where war weapons are forged, drinking bars were tempting to heartless idleness the men whose failure left unsent the carnage wreaking German batteries."

"In hospitals and jails, or weakened or inefficient through drink, are thousands of men who would have been strong and brave defenders of honor, justice and freedom but for the selfish greed of traitors who were ready to debauch and destroy their country's young manhood for the sake of the tainted profits of the poison traffic."

"Is there a single loyal citizen who will not back with all his heart and soul the strong demand of high purpose and patriotic appeal that Ontario shall have at least and at once, prohibition during the war?"

The above from the Pioneer puts a horrible truth in graphic language. Those risking their lives for us have that risk doubled and their efficiency lessened by the damnable poisoners licensed and unlicensed. For we must not lay all the blame on the shoulders of the saloon keeper. A hostess invites a party of officers to her home and there plies them with this poison that the Toronto Board of Health says is worse than morphine or cocaine. She is either criminally ignorant or she is a traitor doing her bit to help the Germans.

And notwithstanding all the lessons of this war and of science, certain men claiming to be educated gentlemen not only drink themselves, but they tempt their guests, regardless of King and Country. While the great majority are doing their best to help, such men are doing more harm than they probably know. Let us hope that it is mere lack of knowledge and not utter indifference to the outcome of this terrible struggle. It seems as if nothing but total prohibition will save us from this poisoning craze.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C., P.S.

To Insure War Workers At End of the War

Great Britain Will Safeguard 1,500,000 From Unemployment When the Struggle Ends

Under the caption, "Safeguarding 1,500,000 Workers," the Official Press Bureau in London has issued an article in which it is stated that in anticipation of a wave of unemployment which may follow the war the British government has decided to extend the operations of the state unemployment insurance act. The statement reads in part:

"In certain trades specially affected by the demands incidental to the supply of munitions and in which there is, therefore, a grave risk of serious dislocation on the cessation of war demands, all work people are to be insured whether they are individually employed on war work or not. These trades are the manufacture of ammunition, fireworks, and explosives; chemicals, including oils, lubricants, soap, candles, paints, colors and varnishes; metals and metal goods; rubber and goods made therefrom; leather and leather goods; brick, cement and artificial stone and other artificial building materials; sawmilling, including machine work, and the manufacture of wooden cases."

"Apart from workpeople in these scheduled trades the act insures all munition workers as such. Briefly, this means that all workpeople engaged in making or repairing any kind of articles for naval or military use for the Allies will be insurable. This will include men and women engaged in making uniforms, tents, brushes and an infinite number of things which complete the equipment of soldiers and sailors."

"The temporary scheme of insurance embodied in the new act will remain in operation for five years from the present date, or for three years after the termination of the war, whichever may be longer. The rates of contribution and benefit are the same as in the original act of 1911, which applied to the building, engineering and shipbuilding trades. Contributions at the rate of ten cents a week will be paid by means of unemployment insurance stamps affixed to an unemployment book by the employer, who may then recover the workman's share by deduction from his wages. The benefits amount to \$1.68 a week up to a maximum of fifteen weeks in any twelve months. On and after September 4 it will be an offence to employ workpeople in any of the trades mentioned above or on munitions work without paying the unemployment insurance contribution due."

"I can," said the bashful young man to the director of the film company, "swim, dive, run an auto, fly an aeroplane, fence, box, shoot, ride a horse, run a motor boat, play golf, fight, make love, fall off cliffs, rescue heroines, play football, die naturally, and kiss a girl."

"But," interrupted the famous director, "can you act?"

"Alas!" muttered the would-be screen hero, "I never thought of that."

"Engaged," growled the director, and another screen star was born."

The Origin of the Term "Electricity"

Word in Greek Language Is Used to Describe Substance of Amber

Millions of persons today who are living in an electrical age undoubtedly do not know where the term electricity originated, and how people came to use the word universally to signify that power which performs the myriad wonders that we see daily.

From Elektran, the Greek word for amber, is derived the word electricity, which is now extended to signify not only its power of attracting light bodies when it is agitated by rubbing with silk, fur, etc., but other powers connected with it, in whatever bodies they may be communicated, says the Electrical Experimenter.

The attractive nature of electrified amber is occasionally mentioned by Pliny and other later naturalists; particularly by Cassendus, Keuchm, Digby and Sir Thomas Brown.

Very exhaustive experiments have been carried out by William Gilbert, a native of Colchester, and a physician at London, who, in his excellent Latin treatise, "De Magnete," published in the year 1600, relates a great variety of electrical experiments, which were allied in nature to the properties possessed by amber. He has disclosed several of the substances which had these peculiar properties of attracting light bodies when agitated by a material.

Amber was used by the ancient world as a jewel for decoration. Its color and lustre reminded the fanciful Greeks of the virgin gold which glistened in the hands of Paeolus, even as the brilliant metal itself had recalled to them the yellow sunshine. Afterwards they applied the same name to the compounds of metals which, when burnished, have a golden glow.

They were all children of the sun, "Elector" — reflecting in miniature its radiance. Thus in common with native gold and the silver-gold alloys, the amber, in Hellenic speech, came to be called "Elektron."

Dr. Gilbert has found various other substances capable of attracting light bodies when rubbed, similar to the remarkable property of amber, which he called "Electrics." Ever since his time the name "Electricity" has been employed to denote the characteristic property possessed by these substances and all the other manifestations of a similar nature with which we are all more or less familiar today.

Permits for Settlers' Fires

Legislation Is Urgently Needed in Several Provinces

Every province of Canada has learned by bitter experience the enormous destruction of forest wealth that follows the unregulated burning of debris resulting from settlers' clearing operations. Owing to their proximity to the virgin forest, these clearing fires, when set out during dry times, or with insufficient supervision, spread in many cases beyond control, and have caused the destruction of millions of dollars worth of timber, which otherwise would have furnished employment for Canadians and raw material for Canadian industries.

In British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, laws have been enacted for the control of this menace, by forbidding the setting out of clearing fires except on permit signed by a forest officer. A similar provision will no doubt be considered by the Ontario Government this winter. There still remain, for similar consideration, the prairie provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The northern portions of these provinces are largely in forest, and vast areas must always remain unsuited to any other purpose than the growing of timber. The forest reserves already established in these provinces total some 33,226 square miles. Many times more timber has been uselessly destroyed by fire than has ever been cut. The remaining depleted resources are urgently needed for local consumption, with limited export possibilities, in addition. Forestry officers state that the greatest damage to the forest reserves is through fires which originated outside them, and that the most important single source of such fires is the unregulated clearing operations of settlers in the vicinity of the reserves.

This demonstrates that the provincial governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba should enact legislation providing for the control of settlers' burning operations, in forest sections, under the permit system, as has been done in other provinces. While general legislation would be highly desirable, and amply justified, the most urgent immediate need would be met by making the permit system effective throughout a belt of from three to six miles wide, along the exterior boundaries of the forest reserves. It is already effective within the reserves, under Dominion legislation, but action by the provinces is needed to provide for the situation on the outside.—C. L. in Conservation.

"You've got to be pretty smooth to get to the top nowadays."

"Yes, and you usually get smooth on the top before you get there."—London Saturday Journal.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Fisheries' Yield
America's fisheries yield a return of \$20,000,000—double that of England.

What Is Uric Acid?

THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE,
RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL
AND SUDDEN DEATH.

Ever since the discovery of uric acid in the blood by Scheele, in 1776, and the bad effect it had upon the body, scientists and physicians have striven to rid the tissues and the blood of this poison. Because of its overabundance in the system it causes backache, pains here and there, rheumatism, gout, gravel, neuralgia and sciatica. It was Dr. Pierce who discovered a new agent, called "Anuric," which will throw out and completely eradicate this uric acid from the system. "Anuric" has proved to be 37 times more potent than lithia, and consequently you need no longer fear muscular or articular rheumatism or gout, or many other diseases which are dependent on an accumulation of uric acid within the body. Send to Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., for a pamphlet on "Anuric," or send 10 cents for a trial package of "Anuric Tablets."

If you feel that tired, worn-out feeling, backache, neuralgia, or if your sleep is disturbed by too frequent urination, go to your best drug store and ask for Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets. They are put up in 50-cent packages.

Doctor Pierce's reputation is back of this medicine and you know that his "Golden Medical Discovery" for the blood and his "Favorite Prescription" for the ill of women have had a splendid reputation for the past fifty years.

Doctor Pierce's Pellets are unequalled as a Liver Pill. One tiny Sugar-coated Pellet a Day. Cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—
FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued.)

CHAPTER XXIII

When Lord Eastling got back to Oare Court, after having sent off the parcel of stones from the post office, he found Lady Ursula in a different mood from that in which he had left her. When he went away she was feverish, excited, madly anxious to get the stolen jewels out of the house and on their way to the hands of the police.

Now, however, that mood was passed, and she was sitting by the window in a crouching attitude, her face pale, her eyes dull and heavy-lidded, her manner listless and without life.

She turned her head as he came in, and put out her hand to him.

"He's gone," she whispered in a tone of the most abject wretchedness.

"Well, dear, what else was there for him to do?"

She hesitated.

"Nothing, I suppose," she said. Then, after a pause: "Tom, I've been hard. But could I help myself?"

"No, of course not. He sees that as well as we do. When once you found him out in lies and deceit and every sort of trickery all round, there was nothing for it, nothing, but to let him go his own way and forget him if you can."

She gave him a piteous look and shook her head.

"Forget him! I can't do that."

"Well, anyhow, it was out of the question that you should keep in with a husband who appears only to have married you in order to be able to get into houses to rob them."

She uttered a cry of agony, and put out her hand to check his angry words.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Itchy Eyes and Irritated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—got a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 5c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company Chicago Adv

"No, no, you mustn't say that. It's not true."

"Well, it looks like it."

"I don't believe that; I can't, I won't. He didn't care for me as much as I cared for him, but oh, Tom, he did like me!"

"Well, who could help it? You would have made any man love you."

"I don't know about that, but I did make him love me," she said dismally. "And he was getting to love me more and more. And we were happy. And now it's all over, all over for ever."

She bent her head and sobbed. He caressed her affectionately.

"Cheer up, child, it can't be helped. I don't want to be hard on the fellow, any more than you do; I liked him, and I know he was not such a bad fellow at heart, as anyone else would think. But still—Come, one must draw the line somewhere! We don't even know where he came from. He was only a Yankee adventurer, when all's said and done."

She raised her head.

"No, he was not that, Tom. His real name is Alban Creslow, and he is the son of that white-haired Lady Creslow who was here for the great meeting."

"What?"

"Yes."

Lord Eastling walked up and down the room thoughtfully. The discovery made a difference. It is one thing to believe that your sister is married to an adventurer of unknown extraction, and another to discover that, after all, the man in question has good blood in his veins and comes of a family of equal rank with one's own. This explained the good breeding which was a conspicuous charm in the peccant Paul.

"I'm most awfully glad of this for one thing," he said at last; "It will make a little easier that awful task of breaking the news to them at home."

"How?"

"If they believe that Paul is only a gentleman gone 'off the rails,' they will take it less hardly than if he had been just an adventurer from goodness knows where."

"Yes, I suppose so. When do we go back, Tom?"

"Tomorrow morning. The sooner we get away from here the better, to give an opportunity for the gossip to die down."

She rose with her eyes full of alarm.

"Tom, what do they think? What do they say?"

"Well, they think—and I'm encouraging them in the thought with all my might—that it's been found out that it was Paul who took Mrs. Finchden's pearls, and gave them back again. Whether they believe that it was only a joke or not, I hardly know, and I don't much care. But the legend is as good as it could be for our purposes, for it stops any further search into the reason of his disappearance."

"Disappearance! Oh, Paul!"

There was a heart-broken ring in her voice. Lord Eastling stopped short in front of her impatiently.

"Well, wasn't it what you wanted? You drove him away. There was nothing else to be done."

She was shaking from head to foot.

"I've begun to think," she said hoarsely, "that I was wrong. I've been too hard, Tom. But it all came upon me so suddenly that I hadn't time to think, or to be generous, or even just."

"Oh, I think we've been just. At any rate, there's no harm done in letting him know we don't approve of theft as a profession."

"Hush, hush, how dare you say that?"

Her eyes were flashing.

"Well, what name do you give to his performances?" demanded Lord Eastling doggedly.

She hesitated.

"I can see," she said in a lower, fainter voice, "how he's been dragged in, dragged along, until he couldn't find a way out."

"Well, he's found one now," said Tom shortly. "We've found it for him."

"Did he know you were sending the stones away?"

"Yes. He took the parcel out of my hand."

"He took it?"

"And he gave it me back again."

Her face brightened.

"He made no objection to your sending them away?"

"No, none."

She gave a sigh of relief, and then said, "I watched him go, Tom, from behind the curtain. I—I—I couldn't have let him go—if only I'd been downstairs!"

"Then it's just as well you were not," retorted Lord Eastling robustly.

"Where has he gone to?"

"I don't know."

"You didn't ask?" she cried reprovingly.

"No, and I didn't care."

"Tom, Tom, you are too hard."

"It's just as well that we shouldn't all be too soft," said Tom drily as he went out of the room.

As Lord Eastling had said, the rumor was rife that it was Paul Payne

who had been discovered to be the author of the pearls, and there had been much discussion about it, which naturally increased as the day went on, and Lady Ursula kept her room and Paul Payne went away without saying good-bye to his wife.

For that piece of information was too interesting not to have become public property immediately.

Hugo had a long chase before he ran Lady Emmeline to earth. It was during the tea hour, when Mrs. Jackson and her daughters were pouring out tea in the drawing-room, and handing it about, that Hugo discovered the object of his eternal search in a corner behind the window curtains. She was looking out at the birds in the verandah, and her eyes were full of tears.

"I've brought you some tea," said Hugo, "and some cake. I know you like cake."

She shook her head.

"I can't eat anything, thank you," said she.

"Oh, but you shouldn't starve yourself just because you're miserable. Misery is much easier to bear if you've had enough to eat," said he sagely.

"I'm not miserable," said Lady Emmeline indignantly, wiping her eyes.

Hugo said nothing, but whistled softly to himself as she took the tea-cup from him.

Presently he said—

"This is a sorry business, isn't it?"

She flashed upon him an angry look.

"What business? I do not know what you mean," said she.

"Oh, yes, you do. I don't want to force your confidence, or anything of that sort. But I may tell you I'm heartily sorry for Payne, although I do think he's been a bit of a wrong 'un."

Lady Emmeline gasped.

"How dare you?" cried she.

"Well, what's the use of pretending not to know that he's gone away without saying good-bye to his wife? It's silly to pretend not to notice, especially when one is crazily anxious to help to patch things up."

She gave up pretending, limply, suddenly.

"They'll never be patched up," she said sadly.

"Why not? Is Lady Ursula so unforgiving? I shouldn't have thought of her."

"It isn't that. There's so much to be considered. He's sworn what wasn't true, and how can she trust him again?"

"It all depends, doesn't it, on the position he was in when he had to

swear? I don't want to defend Payne. I think he's done some very queer things. But if ever I saw a man ashamed of himself and sorry, and susceptible to every softer emotion that can move a man, it was your brother-in-law at luncheon today."

Lady Emmeline gulped back a sob.

"It's broken her heart," she said.

"That's the worst of marriage," began Hugo.

She rose from her chair.

"If you're going to talk nonsense, now—"

"I'm not," said Hugo gently. "I'm going to talk the soundest sense as ever was. I was going to say that

Useful Waste Paper

There are many uses to which waste paper can be put by Scouts. For instance, brown paper makes an efficient chest protector for cyclists when worn beneath coat and shirt, and serve also as temporary leggings and socks. Common waste paper can be utilized as stuffing for pillows and as a substitute for hay in fireless cookers.

"We want to buy a mattress, please."

"Yes, madam; a spring mattress?"

"No, one for all the year round."



**Waterman's
Ideal
Fountain Pen**

The Pen that is
Always Ready to Write

Waterman's Ideal fulfills every requirement of a sensible and serviceable Christmas remembrance. The universal standard pen. To suit every hand. Have you one of your own? Fully guaranteed. Folder on request.

SOLD AT THE BEST STORES
L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, Montreal

\$2.50
to \$150.00

marriage widens the target, so that you get more chances of being hit.

Come, now, that's true, isn't it?"

"Ye-es, I suppose so."

"I dare say, after this, you will be less inclined to marry yourself, won't you?" he suggested diffidently.

For answer she shot at him a look of suppressed indignation.

"Much less inclined," said she with emphasis, as she walked over to Mrs. Jackson at the tea-table.

(To Be Continued.)

The Silver Lining

Pale, but nevertheless smiling contentedly, Mrs. Levinski entered her lawyer's office. Taking the chair before the desk, she said: "I've had another accident, Mr. Berg. Last night I slipped on the sidewalk down town and got hurt. The doctor says I ought to have damages."

"Why, Mrs. Levinski," exclaimed the lawyer, "isn't this the third accident within a month?"

"Yes," replied she proudly, "ain't I lucky?"—Youth's Companion.

Nervous Dyspepsia

The Modern Scourge and How to Meet it.

The speed at which we live, the hustle now so necessary for success, have unfortunately a very adverse effect on the nervous and digestive systems of Canadians. The baneful results, increased lately to an alarming degree, often lay the seeds of more deadly trouble, but it will be satisfactory to learn of the ever-increasing popularity in the Dominion, of the Great British Remedy, Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Dr. Ramsay Colles, J.P. of the City of Dublin, a man of high eminence in the scientific world, says:—"I have great pleasure in expressing my satisfaction as to the curative effect of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in cases of nerve troubles. From several cases which have lately come under my notice I am able to form the opinion that Dr. Cassell's Tablets constitute a safe and reliable family remedy, and appear to be specially effective for nerve and bodily weakness."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spasmodic, and of great therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve, Digestive, and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognised modern home remedy for Dyspepsia, Nervous Breakdown, Stomach Catarrh, Kidney Disease, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anæmia, Sleeplessness, Brain Fag, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; 1 tube 50 cents, 6 tubes for the price of five.

Sole Proprietors:—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

GET A FREE SAMPLE

Send your name and address and 5 cents for postage, etc., to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and a generous sample will be mailed you free of charge.

Britain's Greatest Remedy

Severe Headaches and Pains in the Back

Resulted from Deranged Kidneys and Constipation of the Bowels

It is in vain to try to regulate and restore the healthful action of the kidneys until the liver and bowels are set right.

And just here is where so many kidney medicines fail. Kidney derangements almost invariably begin with constipation and torpidity of the liver. The whole work of filtering the blood is thrown on the kidneys, and in time they fail to stand the strain. The poison in the system gives rise to severe headaches, pains in the back and tired, depressed feelings.

Because they act directly on the liver and bowels, as well as on the kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are eminently successful in the treatment of kidney derangements.

Mr. William Loney, Marysville, N. B., writes: "I am glad to recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to anybody who is suffering from kidney trouble or constipation. I suffered for a long time from kidney

disease and pains in the back, but have found that by using one pill a week the kidneys and bowels are kept in good order, and I do not have any more pains in the back or head like I used to have. I was also a great sufferer from piles, and could get no relief until I used Dr. Chase's Ointment. This ailment is entirely cured now, but we always keep both the pills and the ointment in the house for use when they are needed."

This statement is endorsed by Mr. F. Saunders, Town Marshal, who writes that Mr. Loney's letter is true and correct.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Remember that imitations only disappoint. The genuine bear the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author.

Buy Matches

As you would any other household commodity—with an eye to full value. When you buy

EDDY'S MATCHES

You receive a generously-filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.

ASK FOR

Eddy's "Silent Parlor" Matches

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME

Learn to treat all diseases of horses, dogs, cats, and birds. Diploma granted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Have been teaching by correspondence twenty years. Graduates assisted in many ways. Every person interested in stock should take it. Write for catalogue and full particulars. **FREE** London Vet. Correspondence School, Dept. London, Ontario, Can.

TYPHOID

is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Anti-typhoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from us, and danger from Typhoid carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, GERRY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

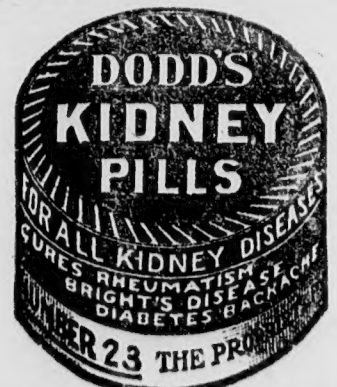
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WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 50c we will mail you. **THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited** 55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Young Machiavellis

Mother: "Children, I'm shocked! You each promised me you wouldn't eat your oranges till after dinner. You have deceived me." Willie: "No, mamma; we didn't eat our own oranges. Tommy ate mine and I ate his."



W. N. U. 1135

New Zealanders Too Eager

New Zealand battalions successfully attacked a German strong point and a new trench beyond Piers, other New Zealand troops holding the position on the right and left. The operation was preceded by a tremendous bombardment, in the midst of which there appeared flame-shells, sending fire along the trench and great rings of black smoke into the air. Following the leaping barrage the New Zealanders quickly gained their objective. The men's zeal in pursuing the fleeing enemy carried them beyond their objective, and meeting machine-gun fire they returned to it. The tanks took part well in advance of the position occupied by our troops.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen.—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Mr. Malaprop

"What about your case?" demanded the judge, who couldn't quite make out what the prisoner was trying to say.

"Please, your honor, the district attorney said it was to be nolle prosequitur." — Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Bile, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature *Asa Carter*

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COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in little packets of strength. No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 5c; No. 3, 5c per box. Sold by all druggists or sent prepaid in three packages on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: **THE COOK MEDICINE CO.** Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Windsor)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N-1 N-2 N-3 THERAPION (Used in France for all diseases of the internal organs) CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DISORDERS OF THE BLOOD, POISON, PAIN, DIARRHOEA, COLIC, SPASMS, STOMACHIC DYSPEPSIA, CHOLERA, ACIDITY, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGIA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, AND ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLEOPHEU 60 HAVRE STREET, HAVRE, FRANCE. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION, IS THE ONLY TRADE MARKED WORD THERAPION IS ON THE GUYE STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Women Know

that they cannot afford to be ill. They must keep themselves in the best of health at all times. Most of all, the digestive system must be kept in good working order. Knowing the importance of this, many women have derived help from

Beecham's Pills

These safe, sure, vegetable pills quickly right the conditions that cause headache, languor, constipation and biliousness. They are free from habit-forming drugs. They do not irritate or weaken the bowels.

Women find that relieving the small ills promptly, prevents the development of big ones. They depend on Beecham's Pills to tone, strengthen and

Keep Them Well

Directions with Every Box of Special Value to Women. Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

Daylight Saving

Innovation Is Justified From an Economical and Scientific Point of View

Although it is too soon to pronounce definite judgment as to the success of the experimental use of "summer time" in many European countries last summer, the reports thus far at hand are quite uniformly favorable.

The Chinese people consumed \$142,000 worth less gas under the new time schedule. In England the plan is said to have given general satisfaction, even the farmers, who at first opposed it, having become reconciled. The British government has appointed a committee to consider the social and economic results of the experiment, and to report whether it seems advisable to perpetuate the plan, with or without some modifications. At this year's meeting of the British Association, Prof. H. H. Turner, Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, justified the innovation from a scientific point of view, while Prof. J. Perry, who admitted that he had formerly opposed the scheme without giving it due consideration, declared himself a convert.

FELL FROM LOFT; HURT; THEN WELL

How a Man Who Landed on Wood Pile and Was Sore From Head to Foot Found Quick Relief

Once upon a time Edwin Putnam, who lives in the quiet, pretty hamlet of Wendell Depot, Mass., climbed up into a loft to get some building material, just as many another man living in the country must often do. Suddenly he slipped and fell. Ten feet below was a pile of wood, knotted and gnarled. It was a nasty tumble, and Mr. Putnam was injured painfully in the back, he was covered with bruises, and was sore from head to foot.

The next day he bought a bottle of Sloan's Liniment which had been recommended to him. Within a very few hours the soreness had vanished and the lameness had disappeared. He was an active man once more.

Sloan's Liniment can be obtained at all drug stores, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment

Some Exceptions Wife: There, now! This paper says that married men can live on less than single men. Husband: But, my dear, all of us haven't wives who take in washing. — New York Weekly.

Sleeplessness.—Sleep is the great restorer, and to be deprived of it is vital loss. Whatever may be the cause of it, indigestion, nervous derangement or mental worry, try a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the action of the stomach, where the trouble lies, they will restore normal conditions and healthful sleep will follow. They exert a sedative force upon the nerves and where there is unrest they bring rest.

Auto Improves Worship The Presbyterian Board of the United States state in a special report that the automobile in small and scattered communities is helping to swell church attendance. Farmers can, with convenience, attend church on Sunday mornings, and their wives and families in the evenings.

In all infantile complaints that are the result of the depredations of worms in the stomach and intestines Miller's Worm Powders will be found an effective remedy. They attack the cause of these troubles, and by expelling the worms from the organs insure an orderly working of the system, without which the child cannot maintain its strength or thrive. These powders mean health and improvement.

A Modern Villain

Through the shrubbery Marcus Pelf, the wealthy rejected suitor, watched Harry Harrison, the village blacksmith, clasp Ruth Roberts in his strong, young arms.

"Curse 'em!" he hissed. "I'll have my revenge! I'll buy 'em an automobile for a wedding present and then look on gloatingly while they mortgage the blacksmith shop to buy gasoline!" — Kansas City Journal.

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

"Has your boy Josh decided what he is going to do for a living?"

"No," replied Farmer Cornassal. "Josh is that unselfish he keeps thinkin' about how I'm gettin' along an' never pays no attention at all to his own prospects." — Washington Star.

There are thousands of children who are bright but frail—not sick but underdeveloped—they play with their food—they catch colds easily and do not thrive—they only need the pure, rich liquid-food in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

to start them growing and keep them going. Children relish SCOTT'S and it carries rare nutritive qualities to their blood streams and gives them flesh-food, bone-food and strength-food. Nothing harmful in SCOTT'S.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

No Thirty Years' War

If the War Settles Down to a Question of Endurance, It Will Be Bad for Germany

Field Marshal von Hindenburg could not deny that the entente allies are in a better position to wage a thirty years' war, if that be necessary, than are the Germans and Austrians. Does he think that the people of Germany are in a position to stand another thirty years' war? How did the last one leave Germany? The idea is impossible. No nation can fight thirty years on a diet of sawdust. If the war settles down to a question of mere endurance—and that is what Hindenburg confesses that it is on the western front—Germany is doomed. Meantime, the world will shudder at the invocation of the spectre of another Thirty Years' War. Of that war, history tells us that it "reduced Germany to a state of misery that no historian has been able to describe," and that it kept the whole land for 150 years in the stillness of exhaustion.—Boston Transcript.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Will Deduct It From Pay

It is announced that an order-in-council has been passed providing that whenever a soldier of a unit of the overseas forces deserts or is illegally absent the deductions from his pay shall include an amount sufficient to cover the expenses incurred in apprehending, prosecuting, and returning him to duty.

Teacher: What is the plural of child? Bright Pupil: Twins.



Admiral Jellicoe looks for Canadians

The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve Overseas Division

will enrol 2000 men of good character and good physique for immediate service overseas, in the British Navy.

Pay \$1.10 per day and up Separation allowance \$20.00 monthly Free Kit

For further particulars apply to

The Nearest Naval Recruiting Station,

or to the Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa.

R. N. C. V. R. Over-seas Division

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

Is an organization for service. Every farmer should know what that service means to the community. The Company is organized and equipped to help you and your neighbor. That is the single purpose of its existence.

Helpfulness must be mutual and your co-operation is necessary. This is the first of a series of advertisements written for one purpose—to bring us closer together in an atmosphere of co-operation—or mutual helpfulness to mutual profit. Please carefully read the complete series—a new advertisement will appear each week.

SEE OUR AGENT

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

320-340 Lougheed Building - - Calgary

What National Service Means

the appeal for national service made by the premier, as he conceived its object to be to determine how every man and woman in the country should best serve the Empire and aid in winning the war. "We must win the war," said Dr. Clark, "because we are out to demonstrate to the world that the German ideal is unattainable."

Going on to analyze the German ideal as taught by their so-called philosophers who had led the German people into the mess they were in today, Dr. Clark described it as "the will to power by the path of frightfulness." He gave some examples of this frightfulness as perpetrated in France and Belgium and declared that the condemnation of Germany was that he things the soldiers of other countries did through passion the German did as a deliberate matter of policy. "Have you got it burned into your bones that that is the thing you are fighting?" he asked the audience. They should utilize the last ounce of strength in the nation to crush those with whom they were at war.

A Contrast of Ideals

"How would you like to have had some of that frightfulness in Canada?" he proceeded. "You would have had it but for the resolute defence of the British army and navy." With German frightfulness, according to Dr. Clark, was linked a loathsome hypocrisy, but the crowning infamy was that they had lived to see a nation in the world carrying away thousands of the civilians of the little nation they had conquered into what was practically slavery.

"The British Empire has thrown down the gauntlet to these international robbers, and the British ideal is the will to justice by the path of freedom, that is a noble ideal presented to the world. It is for you to show how much you believe in the British ideal and how much you hate the other," said Dr. Clark. The country to a man was behind the government in any measure it took to put up the British ideal and put down the German ideal, he announced. But they wanted no half measures; they could not afford half a victory in a war like this. "It is not we that are talking peace, it's the other fellows." That speech of the German chancellor's the other day was a squeal. I have a strong idea that the reason they are offering peace is not that they have half beaten Roumania, but that they can't beat anything bigger."

The Final Conference

"The Germans have asked for a conference on January 15, 1917, but Sir Edward Grey offered them a conference long before the commencement of the war and they refused to accept it. The day will come when they will go into a conference in which they will have little to say, and Britain and her Allies will do the dictating."

Continuing, Dr. Clark introduced much humor, which was in every case greeted with laughter and cheers. He spoke for a time on the possibility of premature peace and the results to be expected from such an action.

"If we dared to think of premature peace," he said, "thousands of Canadian boys would rise from their bloody graves in Flanders and say 'It was not for that we gave our lives. It was that perfect and everlasting peace should rule the world.'"

In conclusion, the speaker alluded to the small nations, whose national principles, laws and boundaries have been violated, and stated that until they had their place in the sun and righteousness and freedom reigned throughout the world, there could be no peace within the realms of Britain or her allies. He called for an endorsement of the appeal made by Premier Borden for national service, and concluded with the words, "With this unity and organized system we shall all some day rejoice in the victory of our arms and principles."

R. B. Bennett

Mr. Bennett, who followed Dr. Clark, received a splendid reception and was frequently applauded as his speech progressed.

Mr. Bennett opened his speech with but few words of an introductory nature and then plunged into a general outline of the need for national service and the efforts now being made to organize it most effectively. He said that words of confidence were worse than useless unless coupled with the united effort of the people, for the Dominion was never in such peril, never in such difficulties, never in such possibility of dissolution, and the British Empire was never nearer disintegration than at present.

Canada Is At War

Canada is at war not because Great Britain is at war, but because the house of parliament and the senate of this Dominion declared war against Germany. Canada is as much at war, and declared it as clearly as any of the belligerent nations now engaged in active hostilities. The war must end in victory or defeat. Some talk as though a defeat were impossible, but the people must bear in mind that Germany today controls the capitals of Servia, Belgium, Montenegro, Roumania, and most of the industrial portion of France. We must look it fair in the eye. Applause never won a war, and sentiment never won one. He was not speaking for applause, but to deliver his message straight and in

the most impressive form. The only way to bring success was to turn sentiment into concrete form.

Nothing would be surer than that Canada would be a prize of war if Germany won, the Monroe doctrine notwithstanding. So surely as his audience sat before him, just so surely was the liberty of the men and women of Canada being fought for in France.

The war was to be won by organization. Our spasmodic efforts in the past have produced splendid results, but now the effort of complete and thorough organization was being attempted. Sir Robert Borden had told the people what had been done, he intended telling them what was planned to be done. The men of Canada were to be divided into four classes, those men who could fight, those who could work, those who could pay and give.

"I'm here in the name of national service to say that the men who should fight shouldn't be working, and the men who can work shouldn't be fighting," he said.

War experience, said Mr. Bennett, had taught the active military leaders that the best soldiers are the men who are between 19 and 25 years of age. The disease shrinkage is less among men of these ages than older men. The shrinkage in men between 30 and 40 was much heavier. Therefore all the young men should be given the chance to fight. If a man of 19 to 25 years of age was employed in a store while a man of 40 or 45 was at the front, that was disorganization.

National service will class the men where they will be most good. The skilled agriculturists will be kept at agricultural work, the skilled mechanics, toolmakers and machinists will be used in munition works. The best work each man can do will be the work that he will be called to by national service. Steel workers and coal miners must be kept at their occupations.

"We are going to see that the coal cutters of this country continue to cut coal," declared Mr. Bennett. "They are trained for it, and they will be placed at that work."

In the public service, he continued, the trains must run, the post offices must be kept open, and government must be carried on. It is necessary to keep alive the social, industrial and economic life of the country because there would be no country if all the men went to war and after the war came back to find the country ruled by the aliens.

The Duty

"My duty in national service," said Mr. Bennett, "is, if I find a man of 25 years of age doing work where a man of 50 could do it, it is my business to put them in their proper places. National service resolves itself into a division of essentials from non-essentials, and the non-essentials are going to be put out of business. If it is found that women can do the work of men then women will do the jobs, and at the same wages."

"This job is too big for me, but it is not too big for you. There is nothing too big for Canada except the country itself, and that is only because there are not enough people."

National service means that every man and woman is doing the work which he or she can do best, doing something for the state, something for the nation. Service is measured not by magnitude but by the necessity for the task.

National service is the helping hand, constructive criticism, criticism for betterment, not for criticism's sake. If you are poor you are not too poor to help the state. When I see newspaper criticism leveled against men who sleep three hours a night and devote all his best thoughts and energies to the successful outcome of the difficulties of the war, it makes me think it is not help. Just think that he is just as great a patriot as you are, forget all but war, and rally to the help of such men. Service sometimes consists in keeping the mouth shut.

"If this national service effort fails the people fall, democracy fails. But that does not mean that we have failed. We will keep on. The resources of civilization have not been exhausted. You can read anything in that you want to."

Inventory of Resources

"When the canvass which we are taking during the first week in January is completed we will also have an inventory of the marvellous resources of the Dominion, and it will be our aim to adjust the human energy so that both can be utilized to the maximum. National service is not only for the period of the war, but is planned to organization for the purpose of meeting the grim days that will come after the war. We must be in shape to fight adversity with the skill of organization. The man who has will have to pay, do not worry about that. He who hath shall pay, and if he does not want to he will have to pay anyway. It costs a million dollars a day for this war. If every man and woman and child in the Dominion would pay fifteen cents a day we could pay for the war as it goes on. I want to talk to you of thrift. Save for war bonds. The time was in Calgary when extravagance was the hallmark of fashion. Now it is the hallmark of vulgarity, or it should be. Do not be ashamed to save. Germany has borrowed her money to carry on the war from her own people. She will pay back to them. Germany will enrich herself by paying for the war. We have borrowed from the States. Save, save at home and buy a \$25 war bond, a \$50 war bond, a \$100 war bond. We want your help. The work of the

national service organization is that in the end it may be possible for every man, woman and child in Canada to be able to say, "I did my best."

Three Councillors Wanted

At a special meeting of the Council it was decided to again call for nominations for three Councillors for the ensuing year on Wednesday, January 3rd, from 11 a.m. to 12 p.m. at the town clerk's office. This is important because if no nominations for these positions are forthcoming other means will have to be taken to fill them.

AROUND THE TOWN

Ross Shantz of Alsask was a visitor in town over the Christmas holidays.

Bert Cressman, Clayton Snyder, Corny Hiebert and S. Reiber were all Christmas visitors.

Mr. Ross, Sen., left last week for a visit to Regina for a few weeks.

Mr. Rumball, Sen., left for a visit to his old home near London, Ont., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Stark of Drumheller were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stark over the Christmas holidays.

Rev. A. Mahaffy of Calgary will take the services at the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening next.

If you have not paid your taxes yet its time to get busy as a penalty will be added if they are not paid by Saturday, December 30th.

Watch night services will be held in the M. B. C. church on December 31st, commencing at 9 p.m. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

There was no doubt about Christmas day being cold, in fact it has been that way for some days now the thermometer ranging anywhere from 22 to 32 degrees below.

Rev. O. R. Lavers of Youngstown was a visitor in town over the week end and preached in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening last.

Big change in business taking place. We are not closing out. No! But making important changes. Read our ad in next week's Pioneer and see. Williams & Little.

Moore—Moore

A quiet wedding took place at the home of Mrs. Robert Moore on December 16th, at 12 o'clock, when her second daughter, Miss Grace Balfour, was united in marriage to Mr. William Kimmel Moore of Carlton.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank You Can Buy to Advantage

You know how everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial for a while if necessary, open a Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, and, with the money in hand, buy at Cash prices? The discounts will help to swell your bank balance, and you will have a good start towards financial independence.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr

MUSKRAT

TRAPPERS—Get "More Money"

for Muskrat, Wolves, Mink, Foxes, Lynx, White Weasel, Beaver, and other Fur Bearers collected in your section

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT TO "SHUBERT" the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS a reliable—responsive—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for more than a third of a century, a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published. Write for it—NOW—It's FREE. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept C74 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

YOUNG MEN

It will pay you again and again to become a good penman; to be able to write an intelligent letter, to master the principles of business arithmetic; to write a receipt, draft or a promissory note; to make a transfer of negotiable paper, to write your own leases, contracts, deeds, and mortgages. The Garbutt is the largest—strongest—most reliable. It trains more students annually than all local competitors combined—employs courteous, competent, skilled teachers. Write for information.

GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE
CALGARY

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS

IN THE ESTATE of Nils Andrew Enevoldsen late of Viola in Latah County in the State of Idaho one of the United States of America but formerly of the Village of Har Mattan in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, deceased:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the late Nils Andrew Enevoldsen who died on or about the 16th day of May, 1915, are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for Alfred Peter Enevoldsen, Administrator of his estate, by the 10th day of January 1917, a full statement duly verified of their claims and any securities held by them and that after that date the administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claim of which notice has been so filed or brought to his knowledge.

Dated at Calgary this 4th day of December A. D., 1916.

TAYLOR, MOFFAT & COMPANY,
Barristers,
Calgary.

U. F. A. No. 12—MEETING

A meeting of the local branch of the U. F. A. No. 12, will be held in J. V. Berscht's old store building on Monday evening, January 8th, at 8 o'clock. Delegates will be elected for the Convention to be held in Edmonton, also other business of importance will be dealt with. A programme is being arranged so that a social evening will be spent amongst the members and their families. Everybody should make it a point to be present at this meeting.

C. F. RENNIE, Secretary

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

WILL THE PARTY who was seen taking a light run suit case with narrow strap around centre, from the C. P. R. depot, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 23rd, please return same to depot again and save further trouble.

APPLICATION for renewals of the National Trust Co's mortgages can be had at our office, and new applications received. \$200,000 to be placed on loans. G. B. Sexsmith, agent for Canada Life & National Trust Loan Companies, Didsbury.

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. Mecklenburg, graduate optician, 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be at Carstairs, on Wednesday, December 27th; Didsbury, Thursday, December 28th; Olds, Friday, December 29th.

FOUND A dark fur coat found near old Neapolis store. Owner can have same by applying to Mrs. R. C. Oldham and paying advertising expenses.

FOR SALE—A few cows to freshen soon. Alex Hendry, Didsbury, Phone 1803.

LOST—A gold watch, between Liesemer's hardware and Howe's lumber yard. Finder please return to Pioneer office and receive reward.

STRAYED

Strayed from Carstairs, Alberta, one bay gelding, branded X over diamond on left thigh; black gelding, branded with star on left thigh; bay mare, branded W over B on right hip; bay mare, branded with half moon, points up, with three prongs running up from center; black mare, no brand. Will pay \$5 per head for their return to Carstairs. STERLING & ESTER.

Lost, Strayed or Estray ads. \$1 for four insertions in the Pioneer—they bring results.

Chamoertain's Cough Remedy
Cures Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.